How to chuſe, ride, traine, and diet, both Hunting-horſes and running *Horſes.*

P: 1. 10.

With all the ſecrets thereto belonging diſcouered: an Arte neuer heere-to-fore written by any Author.

Alſo a diſcourſe of horſemanſhip, wherein the breeding, and ryding of Horſes for ſeruice, in a brieſe manner, is more methodically ſet downe then hath beene heeretofore: with a more eaſie and direct courſe for the ignorant, to attaine to the ſayd Arte or knowledge.

Together with a new addition for the cure of horſes diſeaſes, of what kinde or nature ſoeuer.

Brame aſſai, poco ſpero, nulla chieggio.

AT LONDON,
Printed by I. W. for Richard Smith, and are to be ſold at his ſhop at the Weſt-dore of Paules.
Anno. Dom. 1597.

To the Right worſhipfull and his ſinguler good Father, Ma. *Robert Markham*, of Cotham in the County of Notingham, Eſquire.

I Haue (Syr) in thys Treatiſe of Horſemanſhip, gathered together my liues experiẽce, moſt humblye offering the ſame to your patronage, as a worke nothing at all woorthy your reviewing, but carrying the name of Horſemanſhip, which you haue alwayes fauoured, I rather preſume of kinde acceptation. If I haue erred, none better then your ſelfe can correct me, if my worke be perfect, there is no mans aplaus can better pleaſe me; How euer it be, yours it muſt be, and I my ſelfe for euer will be

Your obedient ſonne,

Ieruis Markham.

To the Gentlemen *Readers.*

THE winde (Gentlemen) ſtanding in the mouth of my Caue, hath blowne my looſe papers into the world, and canonized me as fooliſh in Paules Church-yard, as Sybilla was wiſe in Cuma: I haue written of a ſubiect, which many more then moſt excellent in the ſame arte haue intreated. If therefore their perfections ſhall withdrawe your eyes from my labour, imagine it to be but a Parentheſis intruding it ſelfe amongſt their works. And when you haue ouer-read it, you ſhall finde it to detract nothing, but as a ready Hand-mayde, endeuour to bring their pleaſures to effect, and diſcouer that which hetherto hath beene obſerued. If therefore I ſhall finde grace in your ſights, my thanks ſhall be, that this my Treatiſe, ſhall teach you how to preſerue your Horſes from tyring, which otherwiſe in the midſt of your pleaſures would giue ouer ſhamefully.

I. M.

A Table of all the Chapters contayned in this Booke.

Of breeding of Horses. Chapter 1
The arte of Ryding. Chap. 2
Howe to chose a Horse for hunting, howe to trayne him, and also howe to dyet him. Chap. 3
How to trayne and dyet a Horse for a course, or a running Horse. Chapter 4
Of sickneſſe in generall. chap. 5
Of the head ache. chap. 6
Of the sleeping euill. chap. 7
Of a Horse that is taken. chap. 8
Of the Staggers. chap. 9
Of the Crampe. chap. 10
Of cold in the head. chap. 11
Of watering eyes. chap. 12
Of bloodshotten eyes. chap. 13
Of the Pin and Web. chap. 14
Of the Hawe. chap. 15
Of Mone eyes. chap. 16
Of the Liues. chap. 17
Of bleeding. chap. 18
Of the bladders. chap. 19
Of the Lampas. chap. 20
Of the Canker. chap. 21
Of the falling of the Creſt. chap. 22
Of Wangines. chap. 23
Of the yellowes. chap. 24
Of the Cords. chap. 25
Of the Farcion. chap. 26
Of the Wallander. chap. 27
Of the Selander. chap. 28
Of the Serew. chap. 29
Of the Splent. chap. 30

Of

The Table.

Of the Ring-bone. chap. 31
Of Wind-galls. chap. 32
Of Frettishing. chap. 33
Of Foundring. chap. 34
Of the Colte euill. chap. 35
Of the Botts. chap. 36
Of Wormes in generall. chap. 37
Of the Hyde-bound. chap. 38
Of the Nauell-gall. chap. 39
For any galld backe in generall. chap. 40
Of the Spauen, both bone and blood. chap. 41
Of the Curbe. chap. 42
Of the String-halt. chap. 43
Of the Wyllets. chap. 44
Of the Paynes. chap. 45
Of the Scratches. chap. 46
Of an Attaint. chap. 47
Of Grauelling. chap. 48
Of accloyd or prickt. chap. 49
Of the Scabbe. chap. 50
Of Louslines. chap. 51
Of Warts. chap. 52
Of Enterfayring. chap. 53
How to make the powder of Hony and Lyme. chap. 54
Of the Anticor. chap. 55
Of tyred Horses. chap. 56
Of the euill habite of the Stomacke. chap. 57
Of the Frush. chap. 58
Old Vlcers or wounds. chap. 59
Of the Quitter-bone. chap. 60
Of boken bones. chap. 61

The end of the Table.

CHAP. 1

Of breeding of Horſes.

IT is but ignorance and ſelfe will (the vnwedded Parents of that vgly monſter error) which hath blinded our Engliſh Heroes, from regarding in theſe latter times, that moſt excellent & praiſe-worthy gifte, the breeding, riding, and trayning vppe of Horſſes, which in all ages hath beene moſt commendable: becauſe of all thinges moſt commodious, and of beaſtes in nature to man the neereſt. The dead cynders of which famous qualitie, if my young experience (yet in the Midwiues armes, ſcarce ready for his firſt ſwathing cloutes) may reuiue againe, in the priuate mindes of thoſe that ſhall view my labour, I ſhall holde my paine an eternall pleaſure, and my ſelfe fullie ſatiſfied.

And firſt as touching the breeding of Horſſes, there is two thinges chiefly to be regarded: firſt the ſituation of the ground, next the fertilnes of the ſoyle whereon they ſhould be bred. The ground moſt excellent for this purpoſe, ought to be on the knole or height of a Hill, being of ſuch quantitie, as may ſuffice to beare the number of your race Mares and Fillies: yet not all one entire Cloſe, but deuided by ſtrong fencing into three: neyther is it of neceſſitie that they lye all on one knole, if they lye on diuers it ſhall not be hurtfull. The firſt for your Mares to foale in & nurſe the foales

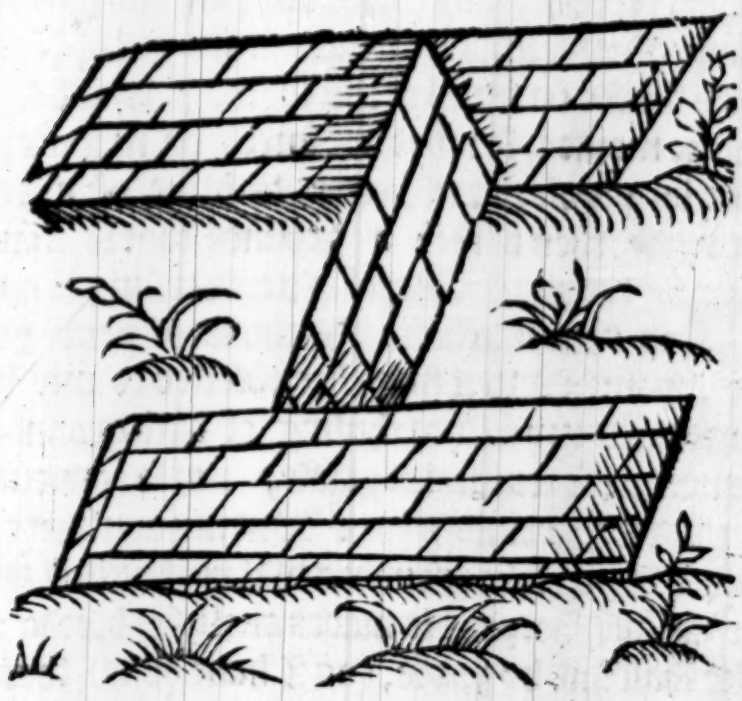
being falne. The second for the wintering of your Mares and Foales. The third for your Coltes being weaned and drawne from their Dammes. For the first, I would haue it a ley ground, with high ridges and deep furrowes, and if it may bee, full of great Mole-hilles: that your Foales by scoping and galloping thereon, shall be brought to such nimblenesse, strength, and true footmanshippe that they shall not onely haue a most excellent braue trotte, but also during their liues, (not being strayned too young) they shallbe free from that foule vice of stumbling.

This ground I wish should lye open of the East, that the morning Sunne may rise thereon, which both not onlie reuiue and bring a lust to your Foales, but also addes such a strength to their backes and such a firme knitting of their ioyntes, that they shal be more readie for the Rider at three yeares olde, then others (bred contrarily) at fiue. For the watring place in this Close, I would haue it some Pond, which is fedde eyther by some fresh spring or some running Riuer, so as your fence stande betweene the Riuer and your Mares, my reason is, because it is the nature and propertie of Mares, to couet to foale eyther in the water, or as nere as they can possibly gette.

For shelter in this place, I would haue none more then the ordinary fencing which compasseth the grounde, for to haue other were but needlesse, because by experience I haue found it, that those Foales which haue falne in March, and haue beene most wether-beaten, haue alwayes proued the largest and stoutest in the Ryders handling. And thus much for that part of ground where I would haue Mares to foale in. Now for the second, where I would haue your Mares and Foales wintered, I would haue the situation of it in all thinges like the first, onely the watring place there, I wold haue some fresh Riuer if it might be conueniently, as well for the pureness & soundnes of the water, as also for sauing the anoyance of Ice, which is perilous for the legs & ioynts of young Foales. For your shelter in that place, I woulde

haue

haue it thus made in the higheſt part of the cloſe, I woulde haue you make a walke of ſtone in length 24 foote, in height 4. foote, and at eyther ende with a croſſe-wall 14. foote in length of little height, with the other according to this figure.



This beeing made, the two endes ſtanding North and South, that the openſides may lye of the Eaſt and Weſt, I would haue made within Rackes of ſuch height, that your Foales may with eaſe reach them, and vnder them Maungers, to throw now and then into Chaffe, Corne, or garbidge, which no doubt will bring your Foales to beare moſt gallant fore-heades, ſith it onely raiſeth vp a good creſt and alſo make them puiſſaunt and harde Horſes for ſeruice.

On the toppe of this houſe or ſhelter, I woulde haue layd, ouer-layer of woode in manner of a houell, that theron may be ſtackt your Hay and winters prouiſion, eyther light Corne or wild Oates in the ſtraw, which is the onely thing that euer I haue founde by practiſe or reading, as a chiefe nutriment for Foales.

Now for your third Close: for your weaninges I would haue it if possible likewise ascending, hauing some roundle, Riuer or fresh ponde for watering: if there bee shelter of Trees or bushes, it much auaileth, neuertheless, at some ende of it, would I haue eyther a close houell or house built with Racke and Manger, whereto in the winter they may at their wils repayre, and finde both Hay and garbidge, the doore beeing alwayes open to passe in and out at.

Lastly for the fertilnes of the soyle, I would haue it a ritch blacke moulde, so it bee not forced by mauure, for I assure you by proofe, it is better to breed of a barrayne stonie grounde, then of such a grounde that is manured euery yeere, for the grasse thereof is neyther sauerie nor wholsome: And thus much for the choise of your groundes to brēde vpon: Now it may bee obiected to mee by some that I wronged my selfe in chusing of high groundes, sith they bee neither so fruitfull of grasse, nor so conuenient for water as lower groundes bee: But my aunswere is, hee that brēdes vppon low groundes that bee fruitfull and full of ranke grasse, and keepes his mares onely for breede and not for worke shall find by proofe, (as I haue done) that in the winter season when they shall come to flodding, the most of his race mares, especially those which goe ouer, shall hazard to die of the rotte, which will as soone infect Horses and Mares as sheepe, if they bee not wrought: where contrary, vpon high hard groundes they shall bee free from that infection.

Againe Coltes bredde in low groundes, will alwaies bee weake pastern'd and fatt chaulde, the one through his wette treading and vncertaine foote-holde, the other through his grosse fode in Summer, and the aboundance of sowre fogge in Winter: where the fresh ayre which is alwayes pure on the height of Hilles will adde such life and spirite to your Coltes that with their scoping and wilfull running, they will wast those colde congealed humoures which in lowe groundes turne alwayes to the Strangulion or Glaunders.

When

When you haue therfore your groundes ſeuered and vſed as I haue before written, it then reſteth that you ſtock it with Mares, which for their ſtraine, collour & comely ſhape, will bee profitable to breed vpon, Theyr ſtraynes, by which I meane their kindes or generations, I would haue from a plaine Engliſh breed of the Dam-ſide, their Siers being eyther Neapolitane Courſers, Spaniſh Jenetes, Turks, or Barbaries: the nature and propertie of all which Horſes, Griſon hath writ effectually.

For the colors of your Mares, I would haue them either broune daple bayes, fayre daple grayes, or bright white lyardes: for their ſhapes thus, of ſtature tall, but not monſtrous, a fierie eye, a ſmal head, a little eare, a firme mane, a ſtrong thinne creſt, a long necke, a bigge ſquare breſt, a broade backe, a flatte legge, a ſtraight foote, and a hollow hoofe, to which when you haue attained, it ſhall then reſt that you chuſe a Stallion to watch the beauty and goodnes of your Mares, in choiſe of which if I differ from other Writers, make it no wonder, but pardon mee as well to write mine experience as they theyr iudgementes, ſith I haue made proofe, and ſeene proofe of all thoſe Stallions they write of, yet find them nothing ſo fit as another Horſe which in our Engliſh Authors is obſcured.

Maiſter Blundeuell in his third Chapter where he compareth rares together, aduiſeth him that ſhould breed a ſtrōg Horſe for ſeruice, to chuſe for Stallion, eyther a Neapolitan Courſer, a High Almaine, a Hungarian, a Flaunders, or a Friesland, for the firſt being a Courſer, I allow him as a moſt ſingular Horſe to breed on: for the ſecond the Almaine, I diſalow him as vnfit, for he is groſly made of nature, ſlothfull, vnnimble, cowardly, and ſo intollerable a burthen to him ſelfe that he is more ready in a charge to ſtande ſtill then trotte. For the Hungarian, I like him not for a ſtallion, hee hath ſo many bad ſhapes, as a great head, a narrow noſtrel, a ſmall, paſerne, a full hoofe, an emptie belly, a pynne buttocke, and a long lanke body.

Now for your third Close: for your weaninges I would haue it if possible likewise ascending, hauing some roundle, River or fresh ponde for watering: if there bee shelter of Trees or bushes, it much availeth, neuertheless, at some ende of it, would I haue eyther a close houell or house built with Racke and Manger, whereto in the winter they may at their wils repayre, and finde both Hay and garbidge, the doore beeing alwayes open to passe in and out at.

Lastly for the fertilnes of the soyle, I would haue it a ritch blacke moulde, so it bee not forced by mauure, for I assure you by proofe, it is better to breed of a barrayne stonie grounde, then of such a grounde that is manured euery yeere, for the grasse thereof is neyther sauerie nor wholsome: And thus much for the choise of your groundes to brēde vpon: Now it may bee obiected to mee by some that I wronged my selfe in chusing of high groundes, sith they bee neither so fruitfull of grasse, nor so conuenient for water as lower groundes bee: But my aunswere is, hee that brēdes vppon low groundes that bee fruitfull and full of ranke grasse, and keepes his marēs onely for breede and not for worke shall find by proofe, (as I haue done) that in the winter season when they shall come to flodding, the most of his race mares, especially those which goe ouer, shall hazard to die of the rotte, which will as soone infect Horses and Mares as sheepe, if they bee not wrought: where contrary, vpon high hard groundes they shall bee free from that infection.

Againe Coltes bredde in low groundes, will alwaies bee weake pastern'd and fatt chaulde, the one through his wette treading and vncertaine foote-holde, the other through his grosse fode in Summer, and the aboundance of sowre fogge in Winter: where the fresh ayre which is alwayes pure on the height of Hilles will adde such life and spirite to your Coltes that with their scoping and wilfull running, they will wast those colde congealed humoures which in lowe groundes turne alwayes to the Strangulion or Glaunders.

When

When you haue therfore your groundes ſeuered and vſed as I haue before written, it then reſteth that you ſtock it with Mares, which for their ſtraine, collour & comely ſhape, will bee profitable to breed vpon, Theyr ſtraynes, by which I meane their kindes or generations, I would haue from a plaine Engliſh breed of the Dam-ſide, their Siers being eyther Neapolitane Courſers, Spaniſh Jenetes, Turks, or Barbaries: the nature and propertie of all which Horſes, Griſon hath writ effectually.

For the colors of your Mares, I would haue them either broune daple bayes, fayre daple grayes, or bright white lyardes: for their ſhapes thus, of ſtature tall, but not monſtrous, a fierie eye, a ſmal head, a little eare, a firme mane, a ſtrong thinne creſt, a long necke, a bigge ſquare breſt, a broade backe, a flatte legge, a ſtraight foote, and a hollow hoofe, to which when you haue attained, it ſhall then reſt that you chuſe a Stallion to watch the beauty and goodnes of your Mares, in choiſe of which if I differ from other Writers, make it no wonder, but pardon mee as well to write mine experience as they theyr iudgementes, ſith I haue made proofe, and ſeene proofe of all thoſe Stallions they write of, yet find them nothing ſo fit as another Horſe which in our Engliſh Authors is obſcured.

Maiſter Blundeuell in his third Chapter where he compareth rares together, aduiſeth him that ſhould breed a ſtrōg Horſe for ſeruice, to chuſe for Stallion, eyther a Neapolitan Courſer, a High Almaine, a Hungarian, a Flaunders, or a Friesland, for the firſt being a Courſer, I allow him as a moſt ſingular Horſe to breed on: for the ſecond the Almaine, I diſalow him as vnfit, for he is groſly made of nature, ſlothfull, vnnimble, cowardly, and ſo intollerable a burthen to him ſelfe that he is more ready in a charge to ſtande ſtill then trotte. For the Hungarian, I like him not for a ſtallion, hee hath ſo many bad ſhapes, as a great head, a narrow noſtrel, a ſmall, paſerne, a full hoofe, an emptie belly, a pynne buttocke, and a long lanke body.

For the Flaunders and Friesland, they bee of al the worst, they be thicke, chub-headed, hollow eyde, long backt, flatte buttockt, weake ioynted, especially in the pasterns, alwaies readie to tyre in a miles riding, and so rough hayrd about the fetlockes, that to mend their other deformities in spite of the best keepers, they will neuer bee without the paynes and scratches.

Also Maister Blundeuile aduiseth him that will breede Amblers, to chuse for Stallion a Jenet of Spaine, or an Irish Hobbie: and for him that will breed Runners, a Barbarie or a Turke: of these I well allow, for they bee good, albeit the Jenet is not so fitte for that purpose: for though he bee of high pride and comely shape, yet bee their paces weake & vncertaine, especiallye their Ambles, in which they alwayes waue to and fro, carrying theyr bodies vncertainely.

Now to come to the true Stallion, who for his braue trotte, and pure vertue of valure in the field, is a staine to all other Horses: whose comely and easie amble, may bee an eternall instruction to all Aldermens Hackeneyes, howe to rocke theyr Maisters into a soumde sleepe, whose wonderfull speede both in short and long courses, may make our English Pyckers hold their best runners but Baffles, who by nature hath all thinges perfect, nothing defectiue: him I hold a fitte Stallion to breed on, and a fit beaste for his Maister to hazard his life on, and this is onely the Courser of Arabia; A courser I terme him, because one happening on an olde writing of a Munckes, written in parchment, about the meeting of Achilles and Hector, witte that Achilles rode on an Arabian Courser.

This Horse of Arabia, is of a reasonable stature, neyther too hie nor too lowe, but vpright and cleane fashioned, his heade is smalle, leane and slender, his nostrell, (if he be angred) wonderfull wide, his eyes like fire, ready to leape out of his heade, his eares sharpe, small, and some-what long, his chaule thinne and wide, his throppell large, his necke long,

his

his creſt high, thinne and firme, his backe ſhorte, his chine a handfull broad and more, his buttocke longe, vpright and cleane, the ſterne of his tayle well nie ſo ſmale as a mans finger, but in ſtrength beyond any other Horſe, the hayre thereon ſo thinne as is poſſible: his legs are ſmal and cleane, hauing no hayre on his fetlocke, his body ſlender and rounde, in briefe his coate in generall is ſo fine, that it is not poſſible almoſt in any part of him but his mane and tayle, to catch holde to pull of one hayre. The colour of that Arabian which I haue ſeene, and which is euen now vnder my hands is a moſt delicate bay, whom if you view in the Sunne, you will iudge him eyther like changeable Satine or cloth of Golde.

This Arabian is of nature milde and gentle to his Ryder and Keeper but to ſtrangers moſt cruell: they will byte lyke Maſtiſes, if you offer to ſtrike them, they will runne open mouthed at you like a dogge, and the more you ſtrike the more they will byte, they feare nothing, the night and day is with them all one: and as thoſe Gentlemen report that haue traueled in thoſe Countries, they ordinarily liue til fifty and threeſcore yeares.

This Horſe for a Stallion is peereleſſe, for he hath in him the puritie and vertue of all other Horſes. They bee ſo excellent for trauaile, that this Arabian (of which I haue the riding) being trauaild from a part of Arabia called Angelica to Conſtantinople, and from thence to the higher moſt partes of Germany by lande, and ſo by ſea to England, yet was he ſo couragious and liuely, (hauing no fleſh on his backe) that by no meanes hee could bee ruled.

Hauing gotten your ſelfe a Stalion of this Countrey, being young and luſty, which commonly are the beſt, or for want of ſuch, (becauſe they bee rare,) one of thoſe which I haue before mentioned, I woulde wiſhe you thus to breede, in the Moneth of March or Aprill, or from midde March till midde May following: for before and after thoſe

times

times I doe not allow the couering of Mares. The Moone hauing newly changed, and finding your Mare ready for the Horse which you shall know by her running to and fro, and by her pride, or else by prouing her with some badde stond Jade, I would haue you bring her in an euening into some emptie Barne or waste house, and then your Horse, hauing beene in the soyle a weeke at least, put him to her & let him abide with her all night, and in the morning when the Sunne is vp take him from her, and feede him well eyther with bread or oates, and at night put him to her againe in like maner, and thus doe for three or foure dayes together, prouided alwayes that you keepe your Mare during that time from any meat, vnlesse it bee a handfull or two of new mowne grasse once a day, but in any case no water at all, and in this order would I haue you one after one, (so there be betweene euery one three dayes at the least) couer all your Mares and you shall finde no way more easie, surer, nor safer.

It may seeme in mee a poynte of no lesse absurdity then arrogancie to set downe this peremptory resolution of couering of Mares, when Xenophon, Vegetius, Grison, and all our English Writers, haue concluded and set downe preceptes for the couering of Mares to bee abroade, and that the Stallion shold runne with them in open places, to which opinion I am cleane opposite. If therefore my reasons and practise shall be found in equall ballance with theyr former iudgements, I doubt not but the censures of the wiser will allow me, though the ignorant carpe at my writings.

My first reason therefore is, that that Horse which can be kept within the bounds of a Pale, Reale, or quick sette hedge, hauing a fayre prospect and liberty to looke ouer them, him I say is not worthy to be bred of, for it doth not shewe that he is of a gentle or good disposition, but of a fearefull, dull, heauy and weake nature: neither can hee be a true Arabian, Neapolitan, nor of any good straine, for no Horse of good courage (much more they) will be kept but within some

some walles, ouer which they can by no meanes looke, and euery on that will endeuour him selfe to breed a good Horse, cannot haue a wald ground, but were it so that euery one had a wald grounde, yet shall you finde many inconueniences. First (for I haue noted it many yeares,) if your Mares bee in lust or pride, you shall bee in venture to haue neuer a Colt foale, for your horse being hote and at libertie, in two or three of the first dayes hee will so disorderly spende himselfe both on the Mares and for wãt of food, (for a Stallio wil neuer eate much amongst Mares) that being weake and the Mares in pride, they will bee so much too strong for him in conception, that you shall breed onely Fillies.

Againe, running amongst your Mares, some will bee ready, some vnready, in so much that the Horse being courageous, he will couer the ready Mare so oft, that those which will bee ready to be serued after, shall, eyther not holde at all, or els bring forth weake and vncomely Foales. Also it is the nature and propertie of the Arabians and Neapolitanes, to bee so extreame furious and hote of the Mares, that if they bee at their owne liberties, they will neuer leaue couering till they haue kilde themselues, and then in time of seruice shall the want of such a Horse be founde, as I could shew a number of instances were it not needlesse. To remedy with anoyance and losse, and to bee sure of as good or rather better Coltes, I wish you onely to vse the way before described.

Your Mares beeing thus couered, I woulde haue you take a diligent regarde, that in the Monethes of September and October, they may by no meanes bee chased nor stirred, for then are their Foales principally in knitting, in so much that any small straine will make them shut and cast their Foales, which is very dangerous. Also haue regarde that in those Monethes no stond Jades may come at your Mares, for they will by nature couet the Horse, but if they take him, they will presently cast their Foales: and thus much touching the couering of your Mares.

It shal now therfore be expediēt to treat som what touching the bringing vppe of your Foales, and weaning them. After your Mares haue foaled, I would haue you let them run in some fresh pasture, that thereby they may haue store of milke, to keepe your foales in lust and pride, and in no case to take your Foales from them for the space of a yeare, but let them continually run with their Dams, vnlesse it bee some baggage foale that is not worth anie thinge, for the weaning of them as some doe at Martilmas or Christmas, is such a weakening and plucking backe of their strength and growth, that they hardely recouer it in two yeres after, as I haue found often by proofe. Besides the weaning of them so early, and forcing them to liue eyther of Hay or grasse, which at that time is but vnsauory fogge, fils them so full of colde humors through their raw disgestion, that they cannot but bee incident both to the strangle, the wormes, the great inflamations in their heades, whereof they commonly dy, vnlesse they haue present remedy: for if they haue but grasse to feede on when the dayes and nightes are sharpe and stormy, they beeing weake and tender, will rather pine then grase, in so much that for wante of foode they fall away, and so beeing in pouertie, are subiect to euerie disease.

But some will say, when the weather is sharpe they may be fotherd with Hay. I answere that their teeth (beeing tender) will be so set on edge, that they can by no meanes endure to eate hay especially so much as shal suffice nature: but were it so as they were able, yet it is so dry a foode of it selfe, that it yeeldes but small nutriment to a foale of a halfe yeere old. Where to the contrary going with their Dams & hauing such shelter made as aforesaide their food wil be so wholsom, beeing for the most part milke, as neyther the coldnes of the grasse, nor drienes of the hay of both which they will sometimes feede, shall be anie anoyance to them, but rather serue as phisick helpes to keep them sounde, & withal you shal haue this comodity, the sucking of your foales so longe, will keepe your Mares so bare and low of flesh that when time of yeere comes

comes, they will bee ſo fitte: and apt to receiue the Stallion, as you can any waies deuiſe or wiſh, whereas if their foales bee drawne from them, and they themſelues haue libertie to feede without eyther trauaill or working, they will grow ſo groſſe, that by reaſon of their extreame fatnes, the Matrix or place of conception will be ſo ſtraitned, that they will eyther not at all holde to the Horſe, or holding, bring forth but ſmall foales. And thus much haue I thought good to write, as touching your groundes to breed on, the choiſe of your Mares and Stallion, the ordering of them both, and the bringing vp of your young Foales. For other thinges which I haue omitted, as touching the ſpeciall markes of Horſes, their complection and colours, their ſundry kindes, their natures & diſpoſitions, I refer you to Griſon or Blundeuill, who of thoſe thinges haue writ ſufficiently.

It reſteth therefore that I ſpeake as touching the weaning of your foales, which I would wiſh you in this order. Your Foales hauing runne with your Mares the ſpace of a yeere, or within a moneth, in ſo much that they are readie to foale againe, I would wiſh you to draw them from their Dams, and locke them in ſome cloſe houſe for a night: then in the morning to take them, and to giue each of them two or three ſlippes of Sauen, and ſo let them reſt two or three houres after, this Sauen is a moſt ſoueraigne Medicine for the wormes, which wil be moſt aboundant in younge foales, inſomuch that if they haue not preſent remedy vpon the firſt drawing from their Dãmes, they wil many times ſuddainly drop away and die.

Hauing thus done, I woulde haue you to put them in the Cloſe for the purpoſe before preſcribed, where they may runne vntill they ſhall bee founde fitte for the ſaddle, prouided alwaies, that they bee nether within the ſight or hearing of their Dammes for a weeke and more, nor that your fillie Foales bee ſuffered to run with your Coltes, but bee kept in ſeuerall.

CHAP. 2.
The art of ryding.

How young Coltes ſhould be handled, tamed rydden & made perfect both for ſeruice and pleaſure.

WHen your Coltes haue attained the age of three yeeres olde and the vantage, which is frō Aprill or May, till Martilmas or Chriſtmas, it weere good you driue them vppe into ſome cloſe houſe, wher hauing good ſtrength of men, you may haulter them, which I would wiſh to bee doone with all the gentlenes and quiet meanes that may be. When your Colt is once haultered, then offer to leade him forth into ſome Courte or Cloſe, where when he comes, there is no doubt but (not hauing been in hande before) hee will bee vnruely, and offer both to runne away and plunge: which when hee couets to do, ſuffer him euen as far as your chaſe haulter wil giue him leaue, & then with a good ſtrength euen in his running or leaping, giue him ſuch a twitch backe, that you make his necke ready to cracke againe: or els plucke him vpon his buttockes, and faile not but as oft as he ſtriues to breake away, ſo oft doo you plucke him backe with theſe ſuddaine ſtraines and twitches, the commoditie whereof is this.

If hee be a Horſe of a thicke, ſhort and ſtronge fore-hand and withall of a wilfull and haughty courage, this ſtraining and ouer-maſtering him in the haulter, will make him ſo pliant of his necke and ſo tender of his heade, that (fearing the like correction) he will neyther offer to breake from his Keeper when hee ſhall leade him, nor indaunger his Ryder with that villainous qualitie of running away. Moreouer, this manner of conquering him with the haulter, will bring him to ſuch a ſenſible feeling of correction: that when he ſhal

come

come to weare Muſrole, Chaine or Cauezan, all which bee many degrees beyond the haulter in crueltie and terror, his Rider ſhall finde him ſo obedient to his hande, that hee ſhall place his heade where hee liſt, and in one weekes trayning, rule the Colt how he liſt.

But if he be a ſullen Jade that will neither run nor leape, but onelie hang backe, then let ſome ſtanders by with longe poles or goads beate him and pricke him, till you make him leade vppe and downe gently, not forgetting but to make much and cheriſh him when you ſhall finde him obedient and pliant to your will. This done, let him bee ſet vppe in the ſtable, and pull of his chaſe haulter for feare of galling his head too much, and put on a flatte coller of double Leather. Let his keeper be alwaies trifling and dooing ſomewhat about him, eyther rubbing or clawing him in one place or other where he ſhall find him moſt ticklish or daintie: ſtill giuing him kinde wordes as ho boy, ho boy, or holla loue, ſo my nagge, and ſuch like tearmes, till hee haue won him to his will that hee will ſuffer him to dreſſe him, take vppe his legges and picke him in euerie place: prouided alwaies, (and let both his Rider and Keeper holde it as an eſpeciall rule of good horſmanſhippe,) neuer to doe anie thinge about a Colt, eyther ſuddainely, haſtely or rudely: but come to him ſoftly, doe euery thinge about him leyſurely, and bee careſull not to fryght him with ſo much as an euill worde, for when vnſkilfull Horſemen will come to their horſes with ſuddaine motions, and violent furies, that makes Horſes learne to ſtrike, to bite, to ſtarte at the ſaddle, to refuſe the bridle, and to finde boggardes at mens faces. Therefore let all thinges bee done with lenitie and diſcretion, and yet not ſo voyd of correction, but that if hee bee a ſtubberne Jade, which through will and churliſhnes will withſtande his Rider, you may with a ſharpe rod correct him: making him as well vnderſtande when he offendeth: as when hee pleaſeth.

When your Colt is thus in the ſtable made gentle, that

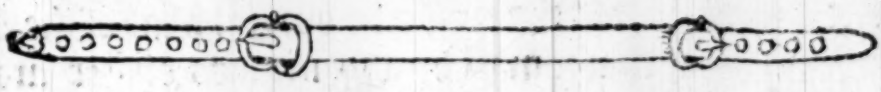
hee wil bee curried, rubd, pickt, colde, clothed, scopt, shodde, and ledde vppe and downe, eyther to the water or from the water, all which a painefull man will easily performe in one Moneth, then woulde I haue a saddle brought to him, in the gentlest manner that may bee. First let him smell to it, then let it rubbe his shoulder, then his side, then his buttocke, and so by degrees set it on his backe, not failing to set it on and take it off many times ere you let it rest, alwaies cherishing him.

When it is so seated on his backe, then let one on the further side of the Horse deliuer you the garthes, and gyrde it on first so slacke as he may scarse feele them, then by little & little, draw them straiter, and straiter, till you feele the saddle so firme that it cannot stirre: then with your hande clap vppon the saddle, at which if hee startle, with fayre wordes encourage him and clappe harder not desisting but one while clapping, another while shaking the saddle, till you finde in the Colte a careless regarde of the noise, and that hee will neither shrinke nor stirre for any thinge you doe aboute him. Then take a trench or watring snafle, but the Trench I rather preferre, and annoint it with honney and Salte, then put in the Coltes mouth, casting the raines thereof ouer the Saddle pomell: yet in any case not so straite as eyther it may draw in the Colts heade, or force him to striue against it, but let it lie in his mouth, that he may worke and play vpon it at his pleasure.

In this sort let him bee trimd euery day for the space of a weeke, and so walke abroade in his Keepers hande that hee may bee acquainted with the Saddle, with the bridle, stirropes and other implements about him: which beeing donne effectually, his Ryder may with more surety and boldenes venture to backe him which I woulde with and haue followed in this order. Let him be sadled as I haue before set downe but with great care, so that the saddle may neyther slippe side wayes, forward or backewarde, but stande firme in this place.

then

Then take a Muſrole of wre-then yron & put it on his head, ſo as it may lie iuſt vpon the ſtrength of his noſe, neither ſo low as it may cruſh the tender griſſell of his noſtrels, nor ſo hie, that it may by the correction be afterwards anie blemiſh to the Horſes face, then take a martingal of ſtrōg leather, three fingers broad, made in this forme following.



Let the one ende thereof bee bucklede to the garthes be-tween the Horſes legs, the other ende to the leather of the Muſrole, but yet ſo ſlacke, that the Horſe may haue no more but a feeling of the Muſrole, when hee ſhall iert or throw his head aloft, then put on his Trench, and let his keeper walk him fayre and ſoftly forth to ſome new plowed peece of grounde: where after you haue pauſd a ſpace and cheriſht the Colt: make offer to put your foot into the ſtirrope, at which if he find fault and refuſe to abide then chaſe him awhile about his keeper on that new plowed grounde, and then cheriſhe him and come to him againe and offer the like, which if he re-fuſe, then chaſe him againe, and leaue him not till ſuch time as he ſtande quietly, and ſuffer you to put your foot in the ſtirrope.

Then woulde I haue you heaue and liſt halfe a dozen times, ſtill making proffers, but not getting vppe: all which if hee abide, cheriſh him exceedingly, and then raiſing your ſelfe gette halfe way vppe: which if he ſuffer, then the nert

time

time get gently into the Saddle and seate your selfe quietly without mooving or stirring. Place your body vpright, your eyes betweene his eares, your legges straight out without spurres, and your rodde vpright by your shoulder, least if you should holde it low before his eyes it might breed in him some affright or amazement, which were a grosse error in a horses first backing.

Beeing thus mounted and well placed let his Keeper offer to leade him forward gently, which if he doe quietly (as there is no doubt but hee will) thē let the Keeper lay off his hande, and let his Rider mildely put him forwarde, not coueting to haue him keepe anie one way or furrow, but suffering the Colt to go as himselfe shall best like, sometimes ouer-thwhart sometimes endwaies, or as hee shall bee disposed: obseruing this rule alwayes, to carrie a gentle vpright hand of the Colt neyther so harde that it may by any meanes eyther moue stay in him, or force him to finde faulte at the correction, or with his mouth or necke: neither so slacke, that hee may eyther winne the heade of you to put it betweene his fore-legges, which they will most commonly couet or make proffer to runne away by reason of too great libertie, which to the best Horses is most naturall. Therefore I say, carry a gentle hande, so as you may haue a feeling of the Colte, and the Colte no more but a perfect say of your hande, vnlesse extremity compell you. And because the hand is the only instrument, and chiefe guide to bringe a Horse to his perfection, I will before I goe any further, shew both the vse of the hande in the first backing and also the carrying of the raynes.

Beeing seated in the Saddle as is before mentyoned, take the raigne of your bridle and folde the one side ouer the other, making each side both of an euen length, and so short, that you may haue the Coltes head at commandement, then lay on both your handes, the one a handeful distant from the other, and doe not draw your handes to the Saddle pomell, or plucke them close into your body, but place them ouer the

midst

middſt of his creſt, pulling his heade ſtill vpwarde and aloft, not drawing it in as to bring him to an vnſeemitie of raine, for that ſhal be but a marring of his mouth and the firſt rule to bring a comely fore-hande to an euill ſhewe: but as I ſaid lift your handes ſtyll vpwarde, ſuffering them alwaies to goe and come with eaſie motions, only to this ende, that you may gather vppe his necke to the vttermoſt height, that arte or nature will by any meanes ſuffer it.

Now forasmuch as ſome Horſes haue naturally ſuch good fore-hands, and ſuch comely raines that the Rider needeth little labour and leſſe arte, as for example, he that hath a long large vpright necke, a wide chaule & a dainety mouth, other ſome ſo imperfectly framed by nature, that though the Ryder vſe extreãe induſtry and much arte, yet if he haue not the very grounde and abſolute knowledge of horſemanſhip, he ſhall neuer bring him to ſtaiednes, comelineſſe, or good ſhowe, as thoſe which bee ſhort neckte, narrowe chauld, thicke headed, and deade mouthed. And ſith theſe contraries muſt haue contrarie meanes to bringe them to their perfections, becauſe lenitie to him that is dull and ſtubberne, will from a little bringe him to iuſt nothing doing, and crueltie to him that is fre, apt and couragious, is the hie waie not onely to marre him, but alſo to kill him: and becauſe the only arte of ryding conſiſteth in the making of a comely, ſtayed, and well faſhioned rayne, I will here ſet downe the manner, how they ought both kindes of them to be trayned and taught, drawing al the natures, diſpoſitions and humors of Horſes into theſe two heades or branches, Dulneſſe and Freenes.

Under this word dulneſſe, I conclude ſuch as bee heauie naturde, ſlow, vnapt, churliſh, alwaies craning correction, reſtie and forgetfull: vnder this worde freenes, I conclude thoſe that bee light, nimble, couragious, apt, that will catch a leſſon from his rider ere it be fully taught him, and is alwayes ready for more thẽ can be put vnto him, therefore I will beginne firſt (becauſe they aſke more labour and

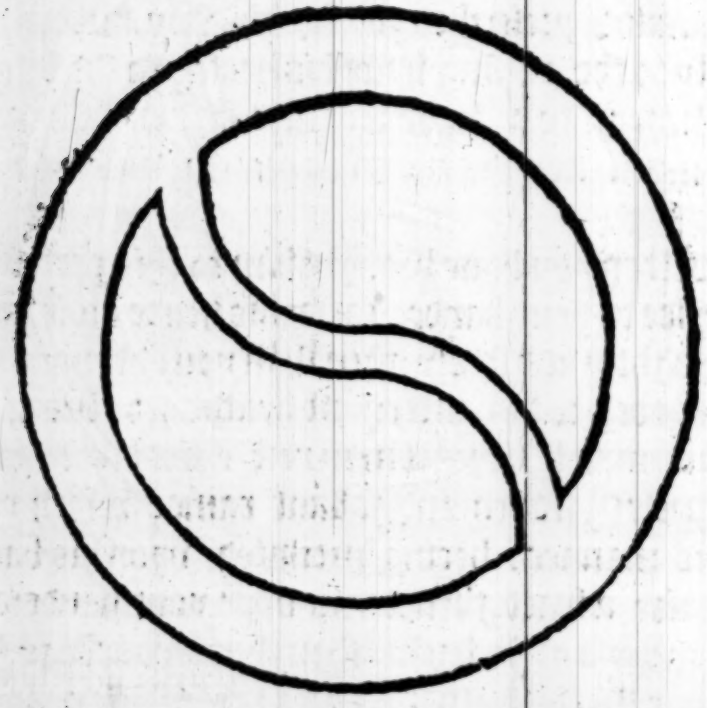
arte) with those kind of Horses which I tearmed dul. Hauing backt your Horse as is before prescribed, and made him to receiue you off and on at your pleasure, which may bee done in a day or two, then enter into the nature and disposition of the Horse, (which who so cannot finde, let him neither possesse nor expect to bee a Horseman) then finding him to bee of nature dull and vntowarde, neyther apt to proud pace nor raine, in any case neyther offer him lesson nor Ringe, but being mounted on his backe, and hauing pausde and setled your selfe, thrust him out into a good rounde trotte the length of twentie or forty score, all the way with your handes working vp his head aloft: and then offer to stop him, by drawing in your hand more firm and harde then you were wonte in the working vp of his heade, at which if hee offer to thrust downe his heade, and will not stay, thrust him forwarde as farre againe, and then offer him the stoppe, prouided alwaies you keepe him in a swift trotte, in which if he proue slothful, as no doubt but hee will, then reuiue him with a sharpe rod with your voyce, and with the ierting of your legges and bodie forward at once.

If at the seconde offer, he refuse to yeelde in his heade or stoppe, then at him the thirde time, the fourth and the fift, till you haue trotted him a mile or somewhat more: then turne him homewarde, and exercise him after the same maner, which peraduenture will the first day nothing at all preuaile with him, but be you careless, and in any case striue not with him, or seeke by strong hande to ouercome him, for so you shall marre his mouth, teach him manie knauish qualities, and no more make his head moue then a greate Dake: but take him out the second day, and then trot him fourth two miles, and allwayes in twelue score, fiue score, or twentie score as you finde your ground, or feele your Horse, offer him the stop, which if hee refuse, meruaile not, but take him out the third day, the 4. and 5 increasing his trauaile as his dayes increase. And if you finde in him an abilitie of body and strength, to which you must haue great respect and only

an vntoward ſtubbernes and vnaptnes, hinders what you goe aboute, then ſpare not to labor him two or three houres together about the fieldes, till by this your labor & toyle you make him yeeld to your hande, which you ſhal no ſooner perceiue but immediatly make much of him, cheriſh him, light from his backe, and giue him graſſe or greene corne if there bee any neere you: and faile not but exerciſe him thus for a weeke or a fortnight, in which ſpace you may make him ſo well acquainted with your hande, that when ſoeuer you ſhal but ſtraine your bridle raine, he wil yeeld & ſtop at your pleaſure. It may be the firſt day you trot him forth, you ſhal finde him of ſuch a gentle mouth, that at the firſt proffer hee wil ſtoppe, yet couet to haue his head betweene his legs, and trot but flouenly and like a Jade: which if he doe, then looke what trauaile I preſcribed you for the ſtop, imploy the ſelfe ſame, only to the raiſing vp of his heade, to the bringing of him to lightnes, to a fayre trot and forwardnes of way, which no mean that euer I tryed or ſaw, will ſo ſoone bring to paſſe as this.

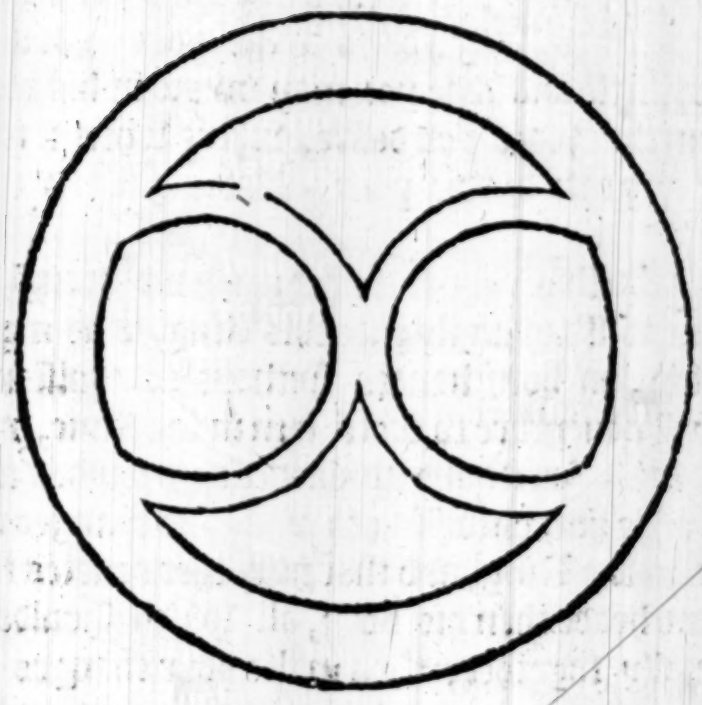
When you haue brought him to this perfection that he will yeelde to your hande, carry his heade aloft, and trot forth both lightly and freely: then ſhall you endeuour (hauing gotten his neeck to his vttermoſt height) to bring downe his noſe and muſſell, that it may reſt vpon his thropell, and ſo haue a perfect, ſtayed and gallant raine, which you ſhall doe in this manner: beeing mounted vpon his backe, and hauing pauſde a ſpace, then draw vppe your hande: at which if he offer to yéeld or go backe, then thruſt your legs out ſtifly vpon your ſtirrop leathers, and that will ſtay him, then looke whether your Martingall bee ſtiffe or ſlacke, if you find it ſlack, then let ſome footeman ſtanding by draw it ſtraiter, yet in any caſe not too ſtrait, but ſo as the Horſe may reſt vpon it and no more, then trotte him forth into ſome graueld earth or new plowed grounde, but the graueld earth I rather preferre, becauſe it is more finer foote holde, and not ſo labourſome to trauaile on: beeing come thether, looke whether

ther your Martingall continue his former fitnes or no, which if he doe not, (as there is no likelyhoode it will,) then drawe it againe to his former straitnesse, and then put forwarde your Horse, and vpon a soft and easie foot-pace, holding his heade vpright, and his body straight, marke out a large Ring, beeing at the least forty yardes in compasse, about the which walke him vpon your right hand three times, then drawing the right hande raine a little more firme, and laying the calfe of your left legge closer to his side, pace out within your Ring two halfe circles, the first on your right hande, the latter on your left, which wil bee a plaine Roman Esse, in this forme following.



This done, then walke about your large Ringe three times on your left hand, and then change within your Ringe as you did before, obseruing for your left hand your left raine and your right legge, then will your large Ringe haue two whole Ringes within the same, as this figure following sheweth.

Then



Then on your right hande walke him other three times, (becauſe you muſt holde it for a generall rule in horſemanſhippe, alwayes to ende on that hande you begunne) and ſo trotte him ſtraight forwarde twentie yardes, and there ſtop him and cheriſh him: which done, drawe in both your hands euen together, and make him goe backe a pace or two, which if hee refuſe to doo, then eaſe your handes and pull them in againe ſo gently as may bee, neuer ceaſing, but letting them come and goe till hee yeeld and goe backe, which I am ſure hee will inſtantly doe, vnleſſe he bee a wonderfull vnruly and reſtie Jade: which if he bee, then muſt you haue a foote-man to ſtand by, who with a cudgell beating him vpon the noſe, and you with your rod beating him vppon his fore-legges, enforce him perforce to goe backe, which when hee doth, immediately cheriſh him, and then taking compaſſe enough for feare of making him weake neckte, turne him about, and downe the ſame furrow pace him to the Ring againe, where you may exerciſe him in his leſſon as

you did before. In this manner would I haue you for foure or fiue daies to practise your Horse not suffering him to trot or gallop, but onely to pace, to stoppe, and goe backe, hauing alwaies a speciall regarde to keepe your Martingale stiffe, that by little and little you may winne in his heade, til you haue it in that place you desire, where when it is, then stay, and in any case drawe your Martingall no straighter.

Now when by this your trauaile, you haue brought your Horse that he will willingly pace this Ring, and make his change within, on both handes without compulsion, then may you well aduenture to trotte him in the same, making him doo it with spirite and nimblenesse: prouided alwaies that if you finde him vnwilling to make his changes on both handes within the Ring, and that he rather couetes to moue his necke and heade then his body, all which shoulde goe euen and equally together, then make your changes in this manner.

When you would haue him turne on your right hand, draw your left raigne straight, and so hold it, then moouing gently your right hand raine, lay the calfe of your left legge close to his side, and with your rodde on his left shoulder, make him come in on your right hande as your selfe woulde, and so likewise for your left hande vse the like contrary meanes, which when you haue founde by experience to preuaile, and that by this meanes and exercise, he will both pace and trotte this Ring with good courage, (which you must chiefely respect,) and that he will make his stoppe close and well, and at the motion of your hande retire, which in one Monethes practise (at the most) you may at ease performe, then shall it bee requisit you teach him to galloppe the same Ringe in this sort.

First when you come into the fielde, as I haue before prescribed, gently pace him about your Ringe, that hee may thereby know about what he goeth, then put him to his trot, and force him to trotte it with great life, still thrusting

him

him forwarde with your feete and body, till you make him galloppe, then hauing gallopt a ſtroke or two, drawe in your hande, and make him but trotte againe: then hauing trotted a while, make him galloppe ſomewhat more then he did before, and then trotte, and thus increaſe your galloppe by little and little, as firſt a ſtrok or two, then halfe the Ring, then three partes, and at length all the Ring rounde aboute, but by no meanes for a day or two let him galloppe your changes.

And note here, that although I ſet you downe this abrupt manner of beginning to galloppe, yet neuertheleſſe, in this as in the reſt, you muſt obſerue your three times on a hande, as to pace once about, to trot once, and gallop once, or to pace the one halfe of the Ring, trotte the other, gallop an other, and then pace againe, as your owne diſcretion ſhal moue you til you finde in your Horſe (through this manner of inſtruction) ſuch a redines, that but mouing eyther your legge, body, rodde or voice, he will inſtantly take his galloppe, which being perceiued, as no doubt but you ſhall within three or foure dayes riding, then may you take this order.

When you begin in the morning, firſt pace him thrice about your Ring on your right hande, and then changing do as much on your left hande, then change againe and trotte thrice on your right hand, and thrice on your left, then gallop thrice on your right hand, thrice on your left, and thrice on your right hande againe, then gallop ſtraight forth-right forty yardes or more, and there, by drawing your hande euen firme, and at leaſure, make him ſtoppe and ſtande ſtill a while, then put him backe two or three paces, and let him ſtande ſtill without mouing for a good ſpace, neither doe you your ſelfe either ſtirre your legges or body, but onely with your hande, voyce, and the bigge ende of your rodde, clawe him and make much of him, thereby to encourage him in his well doing: And after this ſorte and manner (as I haue here preſcribed) would I haue you exerciſe him

for

for three weekes or a Moneth, if you finde him dull or vntowarde.

Now for that sundrie obseruations are to bee obserued in this lesson, I will so farre digresse from my purpose, as first to let you vnderstande them. Note therefore that in this lesson as in all other, you must haue a speciall regarde that your Horse carry a gallant raine, his heade rounde and loftie, without eyther thrusting his nose out like a Pygge, or putting his heade betwene his legges like a fearefull Beare-whelpe, which you shall not bringe to passe by haling or pulling at his mouth, but by keeping his Martingall stiffe, and by feeding his mouth with a gentle hand that alwaies comes and goes with sweet motions. Note that when you galloppe him on your right hande, if hee eyther come not in so rounde as you would haue him, or if hee throwe his hinder-parts out of the Ring, as many horses will, that then you correct him by beating him on the flancke on the left side, with the inside of your left legge, which if it preuaile not, then with your spurre strike him and with your rod on his left buttocke: which will in once or twise going about, make him gladde to keepe his Ring: and so for the other hande, vse the like meane on the other side,

Note that when you make your changes on eyther hande, in which you drawe your horse into a straight compasse, that then you pull your bridle raines more straight then before: and putting the Calues of your legges close to your horse sides, you iert them forewarde againe with a good strength, not ceasing but so to doe, till you come againe into your large Ring, the effect whereof is this: the bringing of the calues of your legges to your horses sides, will in his galloppe make him raise vppe his fore-partes, and then the ierting of your legges forwarde will so put on your horse that not staying, his hinder legges will follow his fore-legges in such comely sort, that as if hee were taught to beate an artificiall turne, euen with such nimbelnesse, strength, and comelie grace will hee make his changes: and

by

and by this meanes, when hee ſhall bee taught to make his turnes, you ſhall find him more apt, ready, and a thouſand times more free from any manner of vice belonging to that leſſon.

Therefore in this, vſe great labour and diligence, eſpecially in keeping iuſt time with your legge and hand, for if eyther your legge and hand goe ſo very faſt, that the horſe cannot keepe time with you, or if your motions be ſo ſlow, that the horſe muſt ſtay for you, or if in ſteede of the calue of the legge you giue the ſpurre, then bee you aſſured, you doo not make but marre, for as the one doeth help, the other doth correct: and the difference betwixt them, who cannot iudge.

Neuertheleſſe, if the Horſe bee dull and ſtubburne, of which kind I moſt intreate, for in them is the depth of art to be tryed, and that you find the calue of your legge wil not quicken him, then it ſhall be needfull that you vſe the euen ſtroke of both your ſpurres, which hauing reuiued him, then vſe the calues of your legges, and as oft as he waxeth heauie and dull, ſo oft vſe your ſpurres and rodde, and not otherwiſe in this leſſon. Note that when you gallopp your Horſe forth-right in the euen furrow to giue him his ſtoppe, that a little ſpace before you ſtoppe him, you thruſt him out with more force and courage then before, that thereby in the ſtoppe hee may couch his hinder loynes the cloſer, and make his ſtoppe more firme and comely. Note that if in the ſtooppe he will not couch his hinder loynes, but will altogether truſt to his fore-legges, which is both vnſure and vnſeemely, that then you chooſe ſuch a peece of earth to ride vpon, as your euen furrow may bee deſcending downe the knole of ſome hill, where in the deepeſt deſcent, you may obſerue alwaies to make your horſe ſtoppe, by which meanes you ſhall both make him to yeeld his hinder partes, and alſo if the ground where by chaunce you ſhall ride him, bee looſe and vncertaine, rather then he will ouer-ſhoot his ground, he will ſtoppe vpon his butocks.

Note that when you make your horse go back, if he thrust his hinder partes out of the furrow and goe crookedly, that then with the calue of your legge on that side which he swarueth on you correct him, in which if he persist, then vse your rodde, yet but in gentle sorte, and some-times your spurre, and that but seldome.

After this your horse can pace, trotte, and galloppe your Ring, and make his stoppe in good sort, which be well assured hee doeth perfectly and readily, ere you offer him any new lesson, it shalbe necessary that for a grace, and beautifying of what hee doeth, that then you teach him to aduaunce before: which as it doth adorne, so doeth it carrie great profite and commoditie, and therefore you may bring him vnto it in this manner. Ride him into some beaten hie-way which is eyther grauell or sandie, and there trotte him forward a dozen yardes or there about, and then make him stoppe, and in the stopping giue him the calues of both your legges euen together, and also your voice, by letting your tongue parte sharpely from the roofe of your mouth, together with the noyse of your rodde shaken in your hande: which at the first will peraduenture but moue in your horse a stamering or amazement, but be you careleſſe, and trotte him forwarde againe as farre as you did before, and there offer him the like stoppe, and the like motions, at which if he refuse to aduaunce, and offer to runne backe, then thrust him forwarde with your legs, and solicite him, till you make him take vp but one of his legs, which when you perceiue, immediately cherish him, and let him pause a space, then trotte him forwarde, and doo as you did before, continuing this manner, till you finde your Horse vnderstandeth your meaning.

But what for want of vse and nimbleneſſe hee will not peforme, or do it according to your minde, when this you finde, which you shall perceiue by his lifting vp of one legge, or by aduancing of both vpon compulsion or great correction, then shall you labour him in this lesson, alwaies correcting

ting him when he is vntoward, and cherißing him when he giueth any ſhew of likelyhoode to performe your will, till ſuch time that you haue made him, that he wil vpon the moouing of your leg to his ſide, aduance himſelfelfe before, carrying his heade in his true place, and taking his legs vp euen together, in ſuch ſort as the true arte of horſmanſhippe requires.

When thus hee will aduaunce, then ſhall you exerciſe him to ſtoppe vpon ſoft-pace, and to aduance withall, after that vpon his trotte both ſlowe and ſwift to ſtoppe and aduaunce: and laſtly, vpon his gallop to ſtop and aduaunce. Now for ſuch notes and obſeruations, as are to be obſerued during the teaching of this, I will here ſet downe. Firſt note that when you ſtoppe your horſe, and compell him to aduaunce, that you dowe not hang vpon his mouth, or preſſe it too ſore, for that is the ready way to ſpoile all, and make him runne away, but onely carry ſuch a gentle firme hande, as may no more but ſtay him from preſſing forwarde, nay let your hande be ſuch, that hee may rather haue libertie to preſſe forwarde a pace or two, then by your extreame pulling of him, that he may haue his mouth dulde: and by that meanes, not onely winne the head from you, but be as new to begin, as if he had neuer beene haultred.

Note, that if he chaunce (beeing at the firſt ignorant of your meaning) to preſſe forwarde two or three paces, that then you make him retire and goe backe, iuſt ſo much as he went forward, that thereby he may knowe hee did offend, and therefore after a dread to doo the like.

Note, that if in a daies riding or two, ne three, you can not bring him to that perfection you woulde, that then you be not diſcouraged, but continue your labour, for thoſe horſes that are the ſloweſt of conceite, and hardeſt to vnderſtande their Riders meaning, being once brought to know what they muſt dowe, are alwaies the ſureſt holders, and euer after, the perfecteſt performers of any leſſon whatſoeuer.

Note, that if he eyther aduance too hie, or when you wold not haue him, as the best mettalde Horses most commonly will doe, that then with a good cudgell you beate him vppon the fore-legges, or with the great ende of your rodde, betweene the eares correct him, and vndoubtedly hee will reforme that abuse.

Note, that after hee will aduaunce perfectly and in order, that then in euery stoppe when you make him aduaunce, that you make him dwe it twice, thrice, and sometimes foure times together without intermission, and then to stande still, the profite whereof you shall finde, when you come to teach your Horse to dooe the Coruett capriole, and such like salts of pleasure, to which this is the perfect path-way and guide.

Now forasmuch as I am in matters of seruice, I will followe that purpose, and hereafter come to thinges of pleasure. When your Horse can absolutely well doo all these lessons before mentioned, which by continuall trauell, vse, and exercise, you must bring him vnto, for in any case you must offer no newe lesson till the olde be most perfect, least by making a confusion in the Horses sence, and for want of true conceit and vnderstanding: he be brought to doo iust nothing, as many vnskilfull Horsemen dw at this day, who will striue to make their Horses gallop their Ringes, stop, turne, aduance, goe backe, and all in one morning: neuer considering, that a Horse is a beast whose capacitie can conceyue no more then a beast, which absurditie I wish the wiser sort to eschew.

Hauing therefore as I saide, your horse perfect in these lessons, especially that hee will gallop the Ring before specified, which Ring in effect contayneth all other Ringes vsed by our English ryders: yet neuertheless I woulde haue you practise your horse in one other ring more, which albeit as touching the making of a horse ready and perfect, it hath no more vertue, then the former and that what horse soeuer can gallop the first, must of force consequently with

more

more eaſe gallop this, yet for becauſe this in ſeruice is in dayly and hourely vſe, as well in charging and annoying the Enemie, as in ſafe garding the riders perſon from ſhotte, or ſuch like miſchiefes, I will heere ſet it downe as a leſſon as needfull as any other whatſoeuer, tearming it by the title galloping the fielde, the figure whereof is this.

The manner of bringing your Horſe to doo this leſſon, is thus, firſt marke out vppon your right hande in a faire ſote-pace, a Ring of a reaſonable ſize, being about a three yardes ouer euery way, then another on your left hande ioyning to the former, and ſo making your Ringes ſtill forward make a thirde on your right hand againe, which done, put your Horſe into his galloppe, and as you did pace the Ringes, ſo let him gallop them backe againe: and then putting him ſtraight forward twentie or forty yardes, make your ſtoppe and aduancement, thus woulde I haue you euery morning when you bring your Horſe forth, to teach him.

After you haue trotted and gallopt your Ring firſt of all mentioned, finding him of ſufficient ſtrength and abilitie, after ſome little reſt and eaſe, let him galloppe theſe latter Ringes, which I tearme gallopping the fielde. And note that for any certaine number of turnes in this leſſon, or any other certainty whatſoeuer (ſaue the carrying of his heade, which muſt alwaye keepe his true place in all leſſons) there is none to be reſpected, but all to bee referd to the Ri-

ders discretion. Therefore the Ryder must haue a great regarde, that in this lesson hee put not the horse beyonde his strength, or force him to gallop longer then he shal finde the horse of himselfe willing to presse forwarde: for if he be ouer toilde, and brought to a wearinesse and sloth, he wil not onely learne to proue restie, but also being young and tender, put foorth splintes, spauens, ring-bones, and such like foule diseases to bring him to lamenes.

Note that for any vice incident to this lesson, (if the Rider haue him perfect in the former) there is none, because in effect these Ringes and the former Ring is all one, saue that these be in a larger manner, which is more easie: and in the first is a certaine order and methode to bee vsed and in these none, but only a confusion, yet a care of a true time keeping. Note, that when your horse can perfectly wel gallop the field, that then you shall not need to exercise him in it aboue once in a weeke.

Nowe hauing thus farre continued my purpose, I will consequently forwarde to the other lessons, in which there is more arte and greater curiositie. And first of all hauing your horse perfect in these lessons before prescribed, you shall then teach him to turne readily on both handes, and for that there be sundry manner of turnes, as some straite, some large, some close, some lofty, I will shew you howe to bring your horse to dwe them all perfectly. First therefore, you shall teach your horse to make that turne which we tearme (not hauing any apt English word) Incauallare, to lappe one thing ouer another.

This kinde of turne, is the grounde of all other turnes, and by it, the rest are attained to with more ease: this manner of turne, is to keepe your horses hinder partes firme in a place, and make him come about with his fore-partes, lapping his outmost forelegge ouer his inmost as hee turneth in this sort. Trotte your horse strayght downe some euen furrowe, and there stoppe him, and stand still a while, then drawing vp your bridle rayne somewhat firme, yelde

your

your bridle hand a little, but ſo little as may bee, towardes your right ſide, then with the calue of your legge on his left ſide, and your rodde on his left ſhoulder, make him (ſo ſtanding without any larger compaſſe, to turne his fore-partes that way which his hinder partes were, which if he doo willingly, cheriſh him: and then making that halfe circle a complete round one, ſet him as he ſtoode before. Thus as you did on your right hand, doo ſo likewiſe on your left, vſing the like helpes with your right legge, and your rodde on his right ſhoulder, then cheriſh him, and ſo doing the like on your right hand againe, that you may end where you begun, light from his backe, and giue him a handful of graſſe if there be any néere you.

So walking him vp and downe a while for his eaſe, you may take his backe againe, and doo as you did before, increaſing ſtill his turnes, as you ſee him increaſe in perfectneſſe and willingneſſe, till ſuch time as you haue him ſo ready, as vpon the motion of your legge and hand, hee will flie about ſo ſwiftly and ſo oft, as you ſhall eyther offer or deſire. Now for obſeruations and notes in this leſſon, theſe be they: firſt you ſhall vnderſtand when you offer him this leſſon, if he refuſe vpon the mooning of your legge and hand to turne, and will couet to reare, or doo ſuch like diſorderly acts, that then vpon the firſt proffer of ſuch diſorder, you doe but ſlacke the raynes of your bridle, and with your hande vppon his creſt kéepe him downe, offering him againe to turne, which if neuertheleſſe hee will not, then drawe the right ſide raine ſomewhat ſtraiter then the left, yet in any caſe, not ſo much that his heade may goe a haire breadth before his body, but moue altogether, at which if he make any ſtick, then with your rod on his left ſhoulder, giue him a good iert that may make him ſtirre, and doubt not but he wil then turne, which when he offers, immediately follow him with your hand and leg till he haue gone halfe about, where you may then pauſe to cheriſh him. Note furthermore, that if hee refuſe to moue his fore-partes and offer to come

about

about with his hinder, that then you meet his hinder partes so mooving, with your rodde, and vpon his buttocke correct him, making him kéepe his hinder partes firme and fast: if your rodde be not a correction sufficient, then may you vse sometimes your spurre in his flancke, both which, if you finde preuaile not, then must you cause him to pace out a little narrow ring, not aboue a yarde, or a yarde and a halfe ouerthwarte, which you must make him treade one while on one hand, another while on another, sometimes by the space of a quarter of an houre, sometimes more: and lette him doo it continually on his forte-pace, and not on his trot. This shall bring him to great lightnes on his fore-partes, and make him repose such trust to his hinder, that you shall bring him vnto the incauallare, as your selfe would wish or desire.

Note that if he dw it willingly on the right hand, and not without compulsion on the left, that then you alwaies begin and end on your left hand, as you did before on your right. Note that when you turne him on your right hande, if hee dw not bring his left legge ouer his right, but bringes it sometimes short, sometimes vnder, and so forth disauouredly, that for such offence, you vse no other correction but still to labour him the more in this lesson: for by such labour he shal come to vnderstande his fault, and by the knocking of one of his legges vppon another, correct himselfe enough for that vice.

Note that the more hee lappeth his outmost legge ouer his inmost, the better and more comely shall his turne be. Note that the more you followe him in his turne with your hand and legge, the further you compell him to lap his legges one ouer another. When therefore your horse can set this close turne vpon the ground, both swiftly and in perfection, then shall you proceede to teach him beat a large ring turne loftily, which at this day amongst our English horsemen is most in vse, and it is to bee done in this manner following.

You muſt pace out a little narrow Ring, ſome 4. yardes or there abouts in compaſſe, and vſe to walke your horſe in the ſame, vntill ſuch time that you perceyue him ſo readie, that he will pace it willingly, carrying his heade and body both firme together, not offering to flie out, or vſe any diſorderly motion: which when you finde, then ſhal you as you walke him about the Ring, on your right hand, with your voyce and calue of your left legge, and withdrawing your bridle raine a little more firme, cauſe him to aduaunce, which ſo ſoone as hee doeth, immediatly by the thrulting of both your legs forwarde againe, make him pace forward as he did before, and in his pacing cheriſh him, that hee may vnderſtand he did your will, then hauing ſo paced a while, make him aduance againe, and doo in all thinges as you did before. Thus may you dw thrée or 4. times on your right hand, and then make the like Ring on your left hande, and with the helpe of your right legge, dw in this as in the other, not forgetting to make your ending on your right hand, as you did in other leſſons. But by the way note this, that in any caſe you dw not end vpon your aduauncement but vpon his pace or trotte, for if you dw, you ſhall bring him to a reſtie qualitie, that vpon his aduauncement he will ſtand ſtill whether you will or no. When hee will therefore pace this Ring, and with the helpe of your legge aduaunce and goe forwarde, then ſhall you as ſoone as he hath aduaunced and gone a ſteppe forward, make him aduaunce againe, and ſo pace the Ring about, and dw the like at your ſecond going about, which if he dw in good order, you ſhal then cheriſh him, but not ſtand ſtil, for in this leſſon, horſes will couet to ſtand & be ſlothfull. When this is perfect, then make him aduaunce, and goe a ſtep or two forwarde, thrée or foure times together, increaſing this leſſon ſtill by degrées, till through your dayly labour & vſe, you bring your horſe to that perfection, that as you touch your leg to his ſide, ſo will he aduãce, and as you thruſt forwarde your legges, ſo will he followe with his his hinder legges euen together, beating the Ring

with such aduauncements round about, both so eft, so large, and so strait as your selfe will, still keeping that time with his legges and bodie, that you doo with your legs and hand. And this knowe, that the cheefest arte and grace in horsemanship, is true time keeping.

Note that in this lesson, if the Ryder be discreete, and will take time and leysure with his horse, there will happen no vice, vnlesse it be such as are before specified in the former lessons, together with corrections due to the same. But if the Rider be an vnskilfull man, which will force his Horse to doe that in a day, which would aske a fortnightes labour, then be you sure there will happen more mischiefes in this one lesson, then in all the other mencioned before, as restinesse, running away, writhing his heade awry, checking at the bridle, and such like: the least of which will aske a Monethes worke to reclaime them. And sith they come rather through the vnskilfulnes of the man, then either the vntowardnesse or badde disposition of the beast, I will heere omit them, meaning to treate thereof in another place.

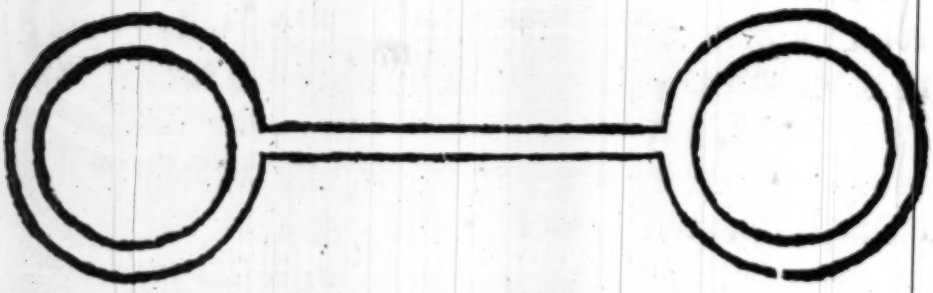
Note that this turne, of all other turnes is most beautifull, most gallant, and most assured and strong, both for man and horse, it is most in vse in seruice, especially in that manner of fight, which our Englishe Souldiers tearme fighting at the crowpe. Note, that if in this turne you find your Horse, at any time slothfull, or that he will leaue before you would haue him, that for such offence, you vse the euen stroke of both your spurres, and a little to checke him in the mouth with your bridle hand, which is a present helpe: yet would I not haue you vse it oft, but at some speciall times, when other corrections faile.

Heere coulde I spende a great deale of waste paper, and more idle time, in telling you of sundry other turnes, and in distinguishing of halfe turnes from whole turnes, and whole turnes from double turnes: heere could I speake of ỳ turne which Grison calleth Volta raddoppiata, also of ỳ which he

he calleth Lacrambetta, & our Engliſh Riders Chambetta, and when I haue done, conclude of nothing els but that which I haue before ſet downe, for why all commeth but to that end and perfection. Therefore ſith they be ſo néedeleſſe, I will let them paſſe, and come to thoſe other leſſons which are fitte for a horſe to learne, and are founde moſt neceſſary in ſeruice.

Hauing your horſe perfect in what is before expreſſed, you ſhall then teach him to manage truely, iuſt and well: I néede not heere to interpret vnto you, the ſignification of this worde manage, neyther howe néedefull a leſſon it is in ſeruice, becauſe both are ſufficiently done in another more abſolute Author. Of manages there be thrée kindes, manage with halfe reſt, manage with whole reſt, manage without reſt: for the two former kinds of manages, I find no reaſon why a man ſhoulde beſtow any particuler labour to traine his horſe onely vnto them, ſith they bee of no ſuch vſe as the laſt is, neyther doo they carry the like grace that it doth. And for mine owne part, ſith I vſe them but as introductions or guides to the latter, and ſith euery Horſe that can manage without reſt, can manage eyther with halfe reſt or whole reſt, I wil heere conclude them all thrée in one, vnder the title of managing without reſt.

To make your Horſe therefore to manage perfectly and well, you ſhall take this order: beeing come into ſome grauelde hie way, of breadth ſufficient for a large Ring, and long enough for a managing courſe, you ſhall firſt on your right hand pace out a Ring, containing the circuite of tenne or twelue yardes compaſſe: hauing markt that out ſo as you may ſufficiently diſcerne it, pace then your Horſe ſtraight forwarde, ſome fortie or fiftie yardes, and there on your left hande, marke out another Ring of like compaſſe to the firſt, according to the maner and order of this figure following.



This doone, put your horse into his trot, and make him trot downe your euen furrowe to your first Ringe, at which when he comes, make him stop & aduance, and then immediatly vpon his aduance, thrust him forwarde, & make him trot about your right hande Ring, then trot downe the furrow to your left Ring, at which when you come, first stop and aduance, and then trot about the Ringe, and so backe againe, not suffering your Horse by any meanes to stande or stick vpon his aduancement, but presently to goe forwarde with all.

In this sorte exercise your Horse two or three dayes, after which time, I woulde haue you when your horse hath trotted your Ringe about, to put him into a gentle galloppe and to gallop downe the straight furrow to the other Ring, where, vpon your gallop make him stop and aduance, and then trotte the other Ring about, and so gallop backe againe stopping, aduancing, and trotting about the Ring. After he will doe this perfectly, you shall then make him, hauing gallopt downe the furrow and made his stop and aduancement to gallop the Ringes also, in which I would haue you exercise him a weeke at the least.

This weekes exercise, will bring your Horse to such perfectnes, that he will doe all this of himselfe, without any helpe of the rider: that beinge perceiued by you, you may, then safely aduenture to bring those your Ringes into a more straite and narrow compasse, according to the forme of this figure following.

Eue-

Euery day making them leſſe and leſſe, till ſuch time that you bring it into ſo ſmall a ring, that as ſoone as you haue ſtopt, (which ſtop muſt not be perceyued by the ſtanders by) you immediatly eaſe your hand againe, and putting him forwarde with your legs, turne him roundly as it were in the Incauallare, ſaue that this muſt be done more loftily, and ſo hauing made this turne on your right hand, gallop backe to your left ring, and do the like on your left hand, continuing theſe turnes, no longer then you ſhall finde your horſe to do it with a good grace and courage. This kind of manage, is of all leſſons in horſemanſhip moſt needfull and artificial, for in it your horſe muſt ſtop, aduaunce and turne, all in one inſtant.

Note, that in this leſſon aboue all other, your horſe muſt vſe the leaſt diſorder with his head or body, but in it keepe his raine moſt perfect and gallant: therefore during the time that your horſe doth manage, be ſure to carry a more ſtrong and ſure hand then in any other leſſon. Note that in managing you muſt keepe as iuſt time in your gallop as in your turne, and that the time you keepe in each bee all one. Note, that as in your turne, you draw vp the bridle hande, to make your horſe ſtop, and eaſe it againe to make him goe forwarde in his turne, ſo in his galloppe you muſt drawe vp your hand, to keepe his heade in his true place, and alſo eaſe it againe to ſweeten his mouth, and make him to ride with more pleaſure, whereas if you holde your hande alwaies in one ſtay, you will not onely dull and make dead his mouth, but alſo make him ride vnpleaſantly, and when you offer to ſtop him, make proffer to breake away with you. Note that in this leſſon, you carry your body ſtraight & vpright, your legges in their true place, your rodde as it were your

ſworde on the right ſide of your heade, and bee carefull that you vſe no vncomely motion, for any vnſeemelineſſe in the man is a diſgrace to the horſes doing.

When your horſe can make this mannage, you may the if it pleaſe you, make him manage in a larger ſort, which is very comely in this manner. Pace out a Ringe of fiue or ſixe yardes compaſſe on your right hande, and then pacing downe the furrow as is beforeſaide, marke out an other on your left hande of the ſame compaſſe, then put your horſe into a gentle galloppe, and being come to your right hande Ring, there making a ſleight kind of ſtop and aduancement, force your horſe to beate the Ring about, in ſuch ſorte as I ſhowd you before, where I tell you how to make your horſe to beate a large turne loftily: helping him with the Calues of your legges, your hande and your rodde, then galloping downe to your left Ring doe the like there. This kinde of manage, though it bee ſomewhat more painefull then the other, yet if the horſe bee of mettall that doeth it, it carrieth ſuch a good grace, that to the ſtanders by which ſhall behold it, it will be wonderful pleaſing.

Now when this is perfected, it reſteth that you teach your Horſe to paſſe a ſwift & ſtrong carriere, which you ſhall do in this manner. Beeing come into ſome graueled hie way, the length of a good cariere, which ſhould be meaſured according to the diſpoſition of the Horſe, yet ſith it ſhall not be amiſſe to ſette downe ſome certaintie, I thinke ſixe ſcore yardes a very fitte cariere, as well for the heauie ſlugge Horſe, as alſo for the puiſſant and fine mettald beaſt: for as the one may runne it without wearines, ſo the other may ſhowe in it his puiſſaunce and ſwiftnes. Beeing come (as I ſaide) into ſuch a place, firſt pace your Horſe twice or thrice about a ſmal Ring, and then trotte him forwarde ſixeſcore yardes, at the ende whereof pace another Ring: and then ſettyng your Horſes heade ſtraight downe the way hee came, make hym ſtand ſtill a good ſpace, during which time, looke that his body ſtande ſtraight and firme, which when you

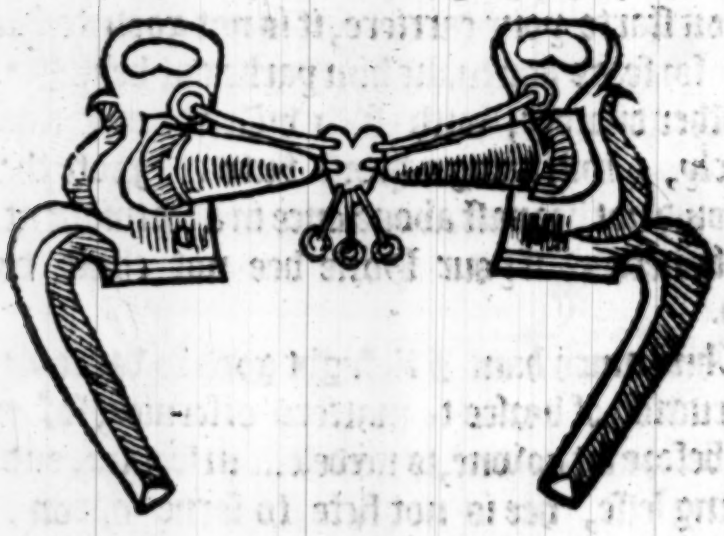
haue

haue ſounde it doth, then giuing him your bridle hande, bending your body a little forwarde, and thruſting out both your legges with a good ſtrength, force him ſodainely with a good courage, to enter into a ſwift gallopp, which with the euen ſtroke of your ſpurres, encreaſe till hee bee at the very vttermoſt ſpéd he can runne, in which continue him till hee come to your firſt Ring, where by drawing vppe your hand firme and harde, make him ſtoppe vpon his buttockes, and then with the helpe of your legges, make him aduance twice or thrice: then trotte him aboute the Ring and ſtande ſtill a good ſpace, cheriſhing him, and no more.

Note that when you ſtart your carriere, to make your horſe do it with greater life & courage, you may vſe the help of your voyce, by crying how or hey very loude. Note that when you ſtarte your carriere, it is not good to ſpurre your Horſe, for feare you make him yarke out behinde, plunge, or vſe other diſorder, with ſuch violent corrections done ſuddainely, will bring a Horſe vnto. Note that the carriere would not bee paſt aboue once in a fortnight at the moſt nor ſo oft neither, if your Horſe bee not come to his full growth.

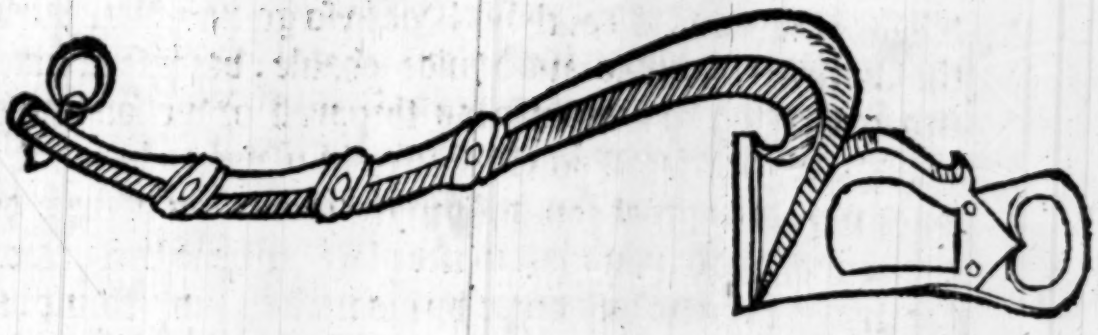
Thus much haue I thought good to write as touching the inſtruction of horſes to matters of ſeruice, for more then I haue before ſet downe, is néedeleſſe in ſeruice, and if hee do any thing leſſe, hee is not fitte to ſerue vppon. Here I could trouble you with a long diſcourſe of other Rings and other manages as namely the Caragolo the manage reſembled to the letter S. or that called Serpeggiarie, with diuers others: yet ſith there is no horſe, but if hee bee perfect in what is before written, muſt of force doe them at his pleaſure, becauſe there is no alteration of arte, but onely change of forme, I meane heere therefore to omit them, wiſhing thoſe that are deſirous to vnderſtand them, to looke into Maiſter Claudio Corte his workes a man peereleſſe in the arte of horſemanſhippe, who of thoſe matters hath written abſolutelie.

And now to pursue my former purpose, hauing your horse ready in all these lessons belonging to seruice, that he will doe them vpon his Trence and martingall in perfection, carrying his heade rounde, comelie and in good forme, you shall then bit him in this manner. Marke when he standeth in his pride, and carrieth his head in the most gallantest fashion, and then measure him from the neather lippe, to the fore-pointe of his shoulder, which is equall with the height of his breast, and take a plaine smooth cannon Byt, with a flying trench, whose cheekes may bee of the same length after the manner of this figure following, and put it in his mouth.

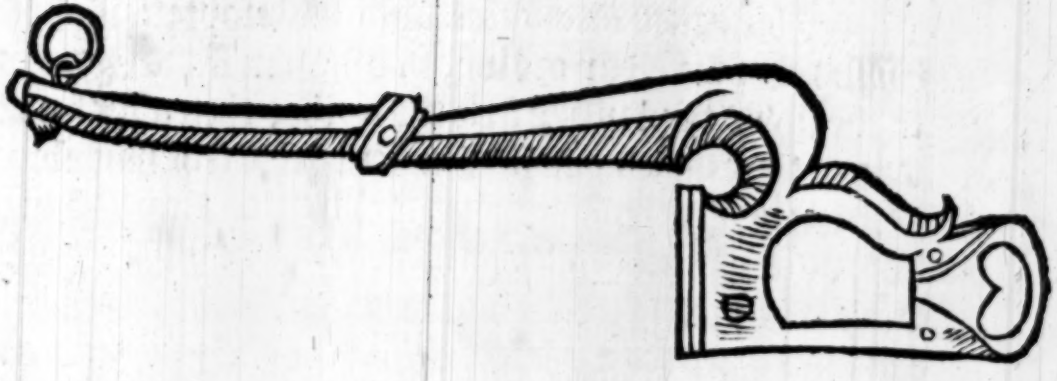


Yet by the way note, that according as your horse is of fashion, so must the thicke of your bytte carry his proportion: if your horse be in shape grosse that is short necked, thick chaulde and harde mouthed, you shall then haue the cheeke of your Byt, made vpon three degrees, according to this figure following.

But



But if he be of fine ſhape, as long necked, wide chauld, and gentle mouthed, then ſhall the cheeke of your Bitte be made but vppon one degrée, accoꝛding to the manner of this figure following.



The difference and nature of theſe two chéekes is this, the firſt, which ſtandeth vpon thꝛée degrees, bꝛingeth in the muſell of the hoꝛſe, and maketh him perfoꝛce raine well, that otherwiſe would thꝛuſt out his noſe ilfauouredly: the reaſon whereof is, becauſe it carrieth a greater compaſſe then any other Bitte, inſomuch that a hoꝛſe cannot reſt vppon it vnleſſe he dꝛawe in the nether parte of his heade: whereas the ſecond that ſtandeth but vpon one degrée, kæpeth a hoꝛſes

head vpright and aloft, neyther doth it suffer him to thrust out his nose but correcteth him if at any time he couet to put his head downewarde.

A horse that is short neckt and narrow chaulde, reason telleth you, cannot couch his head in so good a place, as he that hath a long necke and a wide chaule: because alwaies in a good rayne, he must hide his throppell or weison within his chaule: therefore if you shall sette him vpon a bitte, that doth not carry great compasse in the cheeke, as of three degrees at the least, you shall neuer place his head wel because the straight cheeke will keepe vp his necke, and thrust out his nose, and he should haue his necke forced to yeeld, and his nose kept in.

So on the contrary sort, if to a Horse of large long forehand, you put a bitte of much compasse, you then bring downe his necke and put out his nose, by reason of the compasse of the cheeke, which he cannot chose but follow, whereas he should haue his necke kept vp straight and stiffe, and onely his heade brought downe to answere it. Therefore as I saide, bit your horse according to his proportion. It shall be good that for a day or two, you let him stand vpon his bit in the stable, to play and feele the kybe, then after for other two or three dayes, you shall in your hand trot him abroade, making his kybe somewhat straite, and rayning him so as hee may haue a good feeling both of the bitte and kybe. After this, you shall take his backe, and beeing well seated, and hauing paused a while, take vp your Bytte raynes into your left hande, and holde them in this manner: Put your little finger and your ring-finger betweene the two raines, and lay your thumbe iust vpon the raines, opposite to your fore-finger and great finger, the brawne of your thombe being turned tow ards your Saddle pummell: then take the left raine of your flying trench and lay it vnder your thumb, carrying it some what more straiter then your bitte raine. Then in your right hand in which you carrie your rod, carrie the right raine of your flying trench. In this manner

pace

pace forth your horse, bearing him most-what vpon your flying trench for three or foure daies, offering little or no labour, vnlesse it be trotting forwarde, or pacing and trotting the Ringes, and stopping, all which you must put him vnto in gentle manner, for feare of distempering his head. And as you finde him frame himselfe to his bitte, so by little and little let him feele it euery day more then other, till such time that you finde he both vnderstandeth the bitte, and hath his head wel stayed thereon.

Then may you euery day exercise him in all the foresaid lessons, with all those helpes and corrections before mencioned, till you haue him in that perfection, that without any other helpe saue the offer of your hand, he wil doo what you shall require.

Note, that the true place where the Bitte should lie in the horses mouth, is aboue the tuske of his nether chappe: as for any other quillet or stratageme in horsemanshippe, which the curious are desirous to vnderstand, I refer them to Maister Blundeuilles booke, which will instruct them sufficiently.

Nowe, to come to those lessons which though they bee nedeles in seruice, yet shew they great arte in the Ryder, together with much strength, courage, and nimblenesse in the horse, and those I tearme lessons of pleasure, because they be more pleasing to the eye, then necessary for any vse, and first of all to make your horse bounde aloft, you shall thus instruct him. Hauing him wel staied vpon his Bitte, that he is both certaine of head and mouth, you shall trotte him forth into some euen sandie way, and hauing trotted him a dozen yardes, you shall stoppe him, and vpon his first or second aduauncement, giue him the euen stroke of your spurres, at which if he will not bounde, strike him again the second time, if that preuaile not, then trotte him forwarde againe, and doo as you did before, continuing this manner of labour, till hee leape with all his foure legges from the ground, which so soone as he doth, immediately make much

of him and vpon his first bound, let him be set vp in the sta-ble, that he may thereby be encouraged the next time, and the better vnderstande what your will is. Then haue him out the second day, and doo as you did the first, and increase his leapes as you see him increase in vnderstanding, till hee be so perfect, that vpon the offer of your spurre he will rise on all foure.

Note, that if he rise not so hie with his hinder partes as with his fore-partes, that then you accompanie with the e-uen stroke of your spurres, a good lash with your rodde vn-der his bellie, and neere vnto his sheath or yarde. Note that if in bounding he doe not keepe his ground, hee presseth for-warde, and doth not fall where he riseth, that then so much as he presseth forwarde, so much you make him retire back, by beating him vppon his fore knees, and then being in the former place, make him bound againe.

Note that when your horse will bound aloft lustily and well, you shall make vse of it thus. When you gallop your Horse before any assemblie, as soone as you haue made your stoppe and aduaunced, if then for a close you make him bounde, it will be very comely. Also in your manage, if you make your turne onely with boundes, it will be very seem-ly. When you beate a large turne, if for a close or ending, you make your horse bound on all foure, nothing can bee more seemely, and then to stande still, thus much for boun-ding.

Now for the Coruett, you shall doe it thus: Ride your horse downe some descending grounde, and hauing trotted two or three yardes, stoppe him and make him aduaunce twice or thrice together: then put him forwarde halfe so far as before, and there make him aduance three or foure times together. In this manner make him goe a steppe or two and aduaunce, till of himselfe he will raise his hinder partes, and in steed of going forwarde, stande aduauncing both behinde and before of an equall height. When hee will doo this well, then may you vpon his thirde aduauncement,

giue him the euen ſtroke of your ſpurs, to make him bounde aloft, which manner of ſalt, our Engliſh Ryders tearme the Gallop galliarde.

Another manner of leape there is, which we call the Capriole, or Goates leape, it differeth nothing at all from the Coruett, but that your horſe in it muſt preſſe more forward then in the Coruett, and raiſe his hinder parts a great deale hyer. Therefore you ſhall teach your horſe to doo it, as you taught him the Coruett, adding thereunto this one helpe more, that is, to turne your rodde in your hand, ſo as the point thereof may bee iuſt ouer the midſt of your Horſes buttocks, then ſet your hand faſt to your ſide, and alwayes vpon his aduaunce, as you put him forwarde with your legge, ſo hit him vpon the buttocks with your rodde, which will force him to raiſe his hinder partes, obſeruing to keepe that time with your rodde that you keepe with your hande and legge. And thus for the making of a horſe for ſeruice or pleaſure, I haue ſhewed both my practiſe and experience.

CHAP. 3.

How to chooſe a Horſe for hunting, how to traine him thereunto: and alſo how to diet him, hauing made ſome great match or wager.

AS hetherto I haue ſhewed my experience in the training, and bringing to perfection great Horſes, meete eyther for ſeruice in the warres or the pleaſures of great Princes, ſo heere I will declare, (ſince not any elſe hath vndertaken the like Treatiſe) my knowledge in the dyeting and ordering of thoſe horſes, which we tearme Hunting horſes, becauſe the pleaſure wee enioy by them, is in the following of Hounds: an arte euery way equall with the former,

mer, and as necessarie in some kind of seruices in the warre. (especially vpon desperate exploites to bee done suddenly, or vpon occurrents or discoueries, or any other kinde of seruices, wherein either the toughnes, or swiftnes of a Horse is to be tried) as the former. Yet sith the former hath beene alwaies of higher price, and more searcht into, and sith what horse soeuer is perfect vpon his bitte, and well can performe all those lessons mencioned in the former Chapter, must of force be perfect vpon his Snaffle, and if his Maysster so please, be after made a Hunting horse: whers contrariwise, if a horse be from his beginning traind to a continuall loose kinde of gallop, as hunting horses are, hee will aske great labor and arte to be sette vpon a bitte, and made proud and galliant.

I will therefore not make them two artes, but one, making this latter, an apendix to the former, concluding him (in my foolish iudgement) not an absolute horseman, which hath not vnderstanding in them both, for if he haue arte to make his horse proud of gate and countenance, and so nimble, light and deliuer, that with his round turnes and quaint saltes, he amazeth the ignorant beholders, yet wanteth arte so to diet him, that hee neede not feare eyther melting his grease, breaking his winde, or foundring him, all which are done instantly if he be vncleane, without any shewe of extreamitie, what auayleth his former skill? Or if he haue arte so to diet his horse, that if he be ridden whilst he is able to set one foote before another, if he haue al the grease molten within his body, if he be in that extremity, that some suppose he cannot possibly liue an houre, yet within two or three houres after, be so fresh and couragious as if hee had neuer beene laboured, if he haue this arte, I say yet want arte, to make his horse haue eyther fayre countenance, comely gate, or any agilitie or nimblenes with his bodie: insomuch that the most honorable and puissant beast in the world is made to shew like the most dul and vnseemly creature, what auaileth his arte in dieting?

Some

Some will ſay (yet but the ignorant) that the trayning and dyeting of theſe which I tearme Hunting horſes, is the onely marring and ſpoile of good horſes: Fie ſay they, this extreame chaſing and riding of them, makes them lame and vnſounde, and this curious-dieting them, makes them ſo tender, neſh and ſickly that they be good for nothing. Immitating herein a Philoſopher, who ſeeing a Gentleman extreamely troubled with the Toth-ach, cauſed all his owne teeth to be drawne out, for feare in after time hee ſhould feele the like paine, ſaying all men were ſubiect to that diſeaſe: ſo they, hauing ſeene ſome one lame old hunting horſe, preſently conclude all are ſubiect to the like infirmitie, therefore not neceſſarie any ſhould hunt.

For mine owne parte, extreame riding I as much diſalow as any man: yet in great wagers where the horſes value is farre exceeded, I ſee no reaſon but (for triall) they may well bee put to extremitie, and if they bee well dieted and cunningly ridden, not one haire worſe afterward, although I wiſh ſuch extremity ſhould be forborne as much as may be. For this ſlaunder of lameneſſe raiſde vppon hunting horſes, I thus confute it, that there be ſome, and many hunting horſes lame I not deny, yet for euery ſuch one lame horſe, I will finde twenty more lame, that neuer knew what hunting meant, ſo that hunting horſes be not onely lame.

Againe, it is well knowne, eſpecially to thoſe that haue ſkill, that hunting horſes are neuer lamed through their immoderate ryding or labour, if they haue a good Keeper: but now and then through greedines of ſporte, and ouer haſtines when they ouer-reach and fall, they many times chance vpon a ſtraine, by which they halt a little, or otherwiſe in a leape or ſlippe, may happen miſchiefe, which is verie ſeldom, or rarelie ſeene. Where on the contrarie parte, who is ſo ſimple that he knoweth not, if a Horſe bee kept in the ſtable and want exerciſe, his houes will ſtraiten, his ſinewes drie vppe, and he proue lame, vncurable? Who knoweth

knoweth not that trauelling in the hie way, will beate a Horse, making him put out windgalles, and lame him certainely. What trauailing Horse is he that wil not stumble, and if he stumble, he may fall, and if he fall, why not consequently proue lame as well as a hunting horse?

Your great horses which are for seruice, whome to traine & bring to perfection euery one almost of any Gentlemanly disposition, will endeuour himselfe vnto: Why those I say are as subiect to lamenes as any hunting-horse whatsoeuer: for there is neuer a turne you set, if it be artificiall, but it straines your Horses backe and hinder loynes, as much as a hunting horse straineth himselfe in running ouer a furlong of the deepest earth. Sith then all horses are as subiect to infirmitie as hunting horses, why not then the Hunting horse as tollerable as any other horse.

Now for this vnworthy blame they impute to the dyeting of Horses, you shall see howe grosly their ignorance makes them coniecture, first they shall see in the sequell, that there is no meate drinke, or any other thing whatsoeuer, appointed for a hunting horse, but it shall by good and sufficient reasons be proued most excellent, and most healthfull for the Horse, then consequently it must be tollerable. Some will say this dyeting is but newly come vp, and that men, whose nature is to bee greedy of nouelties, being new fangled, are enamoured with this vaine toy. Their forefathers neuer knewe what the dyeting of Hunting horses meant, yet they had good horses. As though former blindnesse should banish ensuing knowledge. Or because Adam and Eue, (who were the Parentes of all Parentes) were naked (saue for Figge leaues) therefore wee should refuse to weare clothing, this were wonderfull absurd. There is no arte, but the more a man wadeth into it, the more substantiall and intricate he shall find it, and be forced to cry with Aristotle, O ens entium miserere mei, the depth and end of arte is vnsearchable.

Now that all men may be the more willing to endeuour them-

themſelues to haue inſight in this arte of dyeting, beholde what profit enſueth thereby. Firſt, there is no diſeaſe nor infirmitie in a Horſe, eſpecially within his head or bodie, which be ſecrete and vnſéene, and therefore moſt dangerous and mortall, but a man ſkilfull in this arte, ſhall both diſcerne it before it come to extremitie, and alſo recure it.

This maketh a Horſe long winded, tough, hard, and ſtoute, inſomuch that a poore Nag of fiue or ſeauen pound price, well traynd and dyeted, will not onely tyre, but alſo kill outright a Courſer worth a hundred pound, if he be fat and foule fedde: whereas if ſuch a Courſer were in good dyet, he would tyre twentie ſuch Nags. Some peraduenture will allow of dyeting, but diſlike the ſport of hunting, for loke what contrarieties are in mens faces, the like may be in their fancies: therefore I ſay it is not neceſſarie, that Hunting-horſes onely be dyeted, but other horſes as well: yet muſt they haue extraordinary riding, becauſe in dyeting, exerciſe is as néedefull as meate. But for ſuch as neyther loue hunting, nor haue occaſion to ride further then from Market to Market they may ſet their horſe to a bottle of hay, and giue him peaſe pulſe. The reaſon why men vſe their dyeted horſes to the hunting of the Hare, is becauſe it is a ſwift chaſe, and a continuing ſport: yet not without ſome ſtops and ſtaies, in which a horſe may take winde, and reuiue himſelfe againe, which thoſe from whome I learne mine experience, tearme defaults in the dogs, and ſobbes for their horſe.

Moreouer, the cry of the dogges is as pleaſant to the horſe as the man, and addeth to him both a courage to run, and a willingnes to continue his labour: whereas to gallop a Horſe vp and downe the field after nothing, makes him wearie of his labour, and willing to giue ouer ere he haue in a manner done any thing. Thus much in defence of this arte which the ignorant condemne, and now to my purpoſe.

When you make choyſe of a horſe to trayne to hunting,

as néere as you can, let him haue these properties, shapes, and vertues. First for his inward part, which is his mind, disposition, and mettall, let him be of nature gentle, louing, and familiar to the man. Let him not be disposed to dogged sullennesse, to strike or to bite: let him be of quicke & liuely mettall, but not hote nor fiery, for they be neuer good: then for his outward shapes, thus if it may. Of collours these be the best, Browne daple bayes, Bright bayes, Daple grayes, or White lyards, or blackes, so he haue eyther white rache, white starre, or white foote. His head if it bée somewhat bigge, but not monstrous, so the chaule be thinne and wide, it is the better. A small prick eare, or if it be long and stand vpright like a Fore, it is a good token of mettall and toughnes.

His fore-head woulde be broade, hauing as it were a rysing bunche in the midst like a Hare: for to be playne smooth-faced, which we tearme Mare-faced, is ilfauoured, and a signe of no indoring spirite. His eye would be large and bright: his nostrelles very wide, for that is a token of long winde. If he be bearded all vnder his chaps like a Goate, it is passing good, for that is a signe of great swiftnes and goodnes. In generall, all his head would be leane, for if it be full and fat, doubtles the horse is dull & vnspryty, his thropell or wind-pipe, would be big to a mans feeling, and straight to his eye, for if when he raineth, it haue a bent like a bow, which we call Cock-thropled, it is very ill, and a signe of great straitnes of wind. For his lyms in generall, they would be big, cleane, flat, straight, and very short betwirt ioynt and ioynt, especially betweene the pasterne and the hoofe, for if he be long in that part, he must of force be weake there, and if he be weake footed, he cannot possibly endure any wet earth, yet some that be a little sickle hoght, proue very good, his body would be round and large, and his ribs would stand a little outward. In briefe, the longer your horse is from the eare to the sterne of his taile, the better it is, so that his chiefest length consist not in his chine, but

in

in his hinder loynes, depth of foꝛe-hand, and length of necke: foꝛ otherwiſe, to be long backt, is a ſigne of weaknes.

When you haue gotten a hoꝛſe as néere as you can to theſe ſhapes, loke that befoꝛe you trayne him to hunting, he be at the leaſt paſt foure yéeres old, and going on his fift, and that he be well wayd, and lightly trauaild. This done, you ſhall thus trayne and dyet him: Hauing taken him frō graſſe at Bartholmewtide oꝛ there aboutes, (foꝛ then the pꝛide and ſtrength of graſſe is gone, and the fleſh they get after, is but vnſound and naught, being exceeding fat, as a hoꝛſe that is ſound muſt néedes be hauing runne all Sommer,) take him and ſet him vp in your Stable, which Stable muſt be made cloſe and darke, yet with ſuch windowes and lights, as at your pleaſure you may let in the freſh ayꝛe, and make it ſo cole and warme as you pleaſe: the reaſon why it ſhould be cloſe and darke, is, that when your hoꝛſe hath endured a dayes labour oꝛ hunting, being ſet in a cloſe Stable, as ſone as he hath fild his belly, he will lye downe and take his reſt, as well on the day as night, which is as wholeſome as any meate he can eate: where if the Stable be open and lightſome, vnleſſe he be an old beaten hoꝛſe, he will not lye downe.

Let the plaunchers of your ſtable, be layde euen and leuell, not as many doe, hyer beforꝛe then behind, which maketh that your hoꝛſes can neuer ſtand at eaſe, but reſting altogether vpon their hinder legges, pꝛoue often lame behinde. Neyther can they lye but at much payne, which cauſeth them ſeldome to take reſt. Let the ground of your plancheꝛs be of an equall height, that if your hoꝛſe at any time goe backward off your plaunchers, yet that he may ſtand equally both beforꝛe and behind. Let your Maunger be made cloſe, with boꝛdes onely, and not lyned within with eyther lyme oꝛ plaiſter, foꝛ the ſmell of lyme is ſuffocating and vnwholſome, and plaiſter will yéeld great ſtoꝛe of duſt, which is moꝛe vnhealthfull. Let there be no mud wall within your Stable, that your hoꝛſe may reach vnto with his mouth,

for by nature they will couet to gnaw and eate them down, and nothing can be worse for a Horse. Hauing sette your horse (beeing very fatte and new taken from the grasse) in such a stable, lay your hand vpon his side neere to his short ribbes, and there you shall feele his fatnesse, which will bee vnder your hand very soft and tender: which when you feele, be you well assured all that fat is naught, for beeing so lose and soft, the smallest trauaile that may be will melt it, and then being molten before it be hardned by good dyet, the outward fat falleth into the horses legs, and maketh him haue swolne legs and lame, neuer to be cured, which secrete but few at this day vnderstand: and the inward fat which is within his stomacke, bagge and guttes, putrifies, and breedes those diseases which kill the horse out-right, though it be halfe a yeare, or perhaps three quarters of a yeare after. Insomuch that the owner, who hath neyther skill to discerne such a chaunce when it is hapned, nor arte to giue him any medicine to purge him of that grosse matter, sayth he dyed suddainely he knoweth not of what, when himselfe long before, had willingly giuen him his death, which mischiefe to auoyde, you shall vse this meane.

First for two or three dayes, you shall let your horse stande in the stable vnclothed, and giue him nothing but Wheate-straw and water, twise a day, morning and euening, beeing led thereunto in his Keepers hand, till you see his doung (which at the first will be a darke blacke greene) be cleane changed to palish yellow: then may you (not hauing before layd any curry combe on him, but onely rubd him morning and euening with a hard wispe) both currie him, rubbe him, picke him, and dresse him, and also clothe him in a single cloth made of sack-cloth, and let the surcingle be stopt round about with big soft wisps, as well for warmth as ease of the horse.

This shall you doe euery morning very earelie, as by fire of the clock, then put a small snaffle in his mouth, and lighting vpon his back, walk him a fayre soft-pace to some

fayre

kayze Riuer oz rundle, being at leaſt halfe a myle, and there water him, and ſo walke him home againe, and ſet him vp, that done, take a quarter of a pecke of Dates, and ſift and duſt them well in a ſmall ſiue, and then ſweeping the Manger cleane, giue them him, then put a ſheafe of wheat ſtraw well threſht into the Racke, and putting downe his lytter vnder him, let him ſtand ſo till one of the clocke in the after noone, at one of the clocke in the after noone come to him, and turne vp his cloth, and with a hard wiſpe, rub downe his necke, face, buttocks and legges, then ſift him two oz thzée handfuls of Dates mozе, and ſo turning downe his cloth, let him ſtand till thzée a clocke, at which time come to him, and firſt put away his doung, then ſhake vp his litter, and after you haue vncloathed him, curry him and dzeſſe him in this ſozt.

Firſt, after you haue curried him all ouer with your curry combe, which raiſeth vp the duſt, then ſhall you with ſome dead hozſe tayle nailed to a ſticke, duſt him, and ſtrike away that which the curry combe hath rayſde: then take a wiſpe of ſtraw wzethen hard together, and with it rubbe him cleane ouer, eſpecially his legs, which the mozе they be chafte, the better and mozе nimble will the hozſe be, then take a hayze-cloth, and with it rubbe him ouer, foz that will cleanſe away the duſt, and kéepe his coate ſmooth & cleane. Then wet your hands, but not too much, and with them ſo wet, rubbe him all ouer, eſpecially his face, which muſt chiefely be kept cleane: this rubbing him with your wet hands, will leaue vpon him neuer a looſe hayze, noz anie other filthy thing.

Then with a cleane cloth that is not duſtie noz foule, though it be courſe, cleanſe him all ouer, foz it will make his coate ſhine, inſomuch that you ſhall almoſt diſcerne your face therein: then looke about his eyes and if you ſée anie great hayzes growing about thē, either aboue oz beneath, as all hozſes haue, pull them away, foz they be perilous foz a hozſes ſight. Then take out his yarde, which of it ſelfe

will gather much durt and filthines, and with your hande clense it, then combe downe with a wet maine combe, his mayne and taile, and so clothe him vp and stop him round, then as you did before, take his backe, and vppon a gentle foote-pace, walke him forth to his water, and bring him home againe, giuing him two or three handfuls of well sifted Dates, then if he haue no wheate strawe in his racke, put him a little in, and then throwing downe his litter, let him so stand till it be eyght a clock at night, at which tyme come to him, and after you haue turnd vp his cloth, rubb him, and chaft his legges, giue him a handfull or two of Dates, and a fresh sheafe of Wheate straw into his Rack, and more new litter, and so let him rest till the next morning.

In this sort kéepe him for the space of three wéekes or a Moneth, onely with Wheate-straw and Dates, putting him to no further trauaile then the fetching of his water, in which space, you shall sée his belly will be cleane taken vp, and he will shew himselfe comely and gaunt, and you shall féele his fatnesse more firme, hard, and sad then it was before at his first taking vp: which alwayes the harder it is, in the better case is your horse. Now, if your horse be such a grosse féeding beast, that his fatnesse and pursinesse rather increaseth with this manner of kéeping, then ought at all diminisheth, as some horses, who will féede as fore vpon straw, as if they had hay and prouender, which wée call Kettle horses: or if you haue made promise for any match, so that you cannot well stay to take such long time as in truth you should, or as arte would require, then to inseame your horse the sooner, you shall vse during this first moneth, for to ryde out your horse euery night, two howers after Sunne set, and abide abroade with him three howres at the least, not exceéding foote-pace, which we call night ayrings.

And if this be done alongst some Riuer side, it is the best, because the sharpe ayre which commeth from the waters,

ters, is colde and pearcing, and neuer a one of theſe euenings, but takes as much of a horſe as if he had endured a dayes hunting: wherefore I admoniſh all Keepers, not to ayre their horſes in the night, but with great diſcretion, becauſe it brings lowe, and weakens a horſe very much. When you haue ayred your horſe thus and brought him in, let his legges be well chaft and rubd downe, and then giue him his Dates, and ſo let him reſt till morning, not forgetting but alwayes when you haue brought in your horſe, to picke his fore-feete cleane, leaſt any pible ſtones or grauell ſhoulde be got within the ſhoe, or worne into the hoofe.

After you haue ſpent your firſt month thus, onely in taking vp his belly, and hardening his fleſh, then ſhall you begin to cleanſe him in this ſort. In ſtead of Wheate-ſtraw which before you gaue him, you ſhall giue him hay, and the courſer ſuch hay is, the better it is (ſo it be ſweete and well gotten) for the horſe will not feede on it ſo groſſie as otherwiſe he would: and a horſe will many times vpon very ſweete and fine hay, eate ſo much that he will breake his winde. Hauing thus changed his ſtraw to hay, you ſhall then adde vnto his Dates, Bread, which bread ſhall be thus made.

Take a ſtrike of Beanes, two pecks of Wheate, and one pecke of Rye, grinde theſe together, ſift them and knead them with water and Barme, and ſo bake them thorowlie in great loues, as a pecke in a loafe: and after they are a day olde at the leaſt, your horſe may feede on them, but not before. Some peraduenture, that neither loue this ſport of hunting, nor make any care of a good horſe, will imagine this bread for too coſtly, and ſay that common Bakers horſe-bread, which is made of naught but Branne and Wheate chyſſell, ſhall do as much good: but if they dyd knowe how many inconueniences are found by thys common horſe-breade, they would (without doubt) alter their opinions.

First, the substance whereof it is made, is but braune or chissell, and this braune is nothing but the outmost shale or huske of the Corne, the meale and strength whereof is taken away: now whē the vertue is bereft, what remaines but a dry huske thing, without either nutriment or spirite: And what can that I pray you preuaile with a horse that must endure extreame labour: Then they kneade it with nothing but colde water, which makes it so heauy and sad, that it lyes in the stomacke of a Horse, and neyther turnes to good bloud, nor any other nutriment, but onely to putrifaction, and grosse humors, which commonly come to the Anticor, consumption of the lungs, paine in the lyuer, the yellowes, and diuers other such like diseases, all which be mortall.

Againe, Braune is extreame hote and dry, therefore the horse that shall much feede thereon, it will enflame his blood, scalde his stomacke, and breede in him many filthie diseases: as the scabbe, itch, or farcin and such like. Some againe will aske me, sith I disalowe this common Bread, why in the other bread I bid them take Beanes, and not Pease: My answere is, because Beanes are a more strong and cleane foode then Pease, and lesse purslie, and the meale they make, is a great deale finer.

If they demaund why I put in the Wheate, my answere is, because it is comfortable and full of spirit, it breedeth in a Horse lust, courage and liuelinesse. If for what purpose the Rye, then for this, because the two former graines bee of great strength, and altogether binding, therefore I put in the Rye, which is altogether lowsening and scowring, that being ioyned with the former, it keepeth the Horse coole and in good temper in his body. Nowe why I kneade it with Barme, that is to make the bread light and fine, that it may be easie of disgestion, and not lie too long in the Horses stomacke.

Hauing such bread as this, and hauing taken awaie your Wheate strawe you shall then alter your Horses er-

ercíſe in this manner. Earely in the morning, by fiue or ſixe a clock, after your Horſe is dreſt and trimd, ſift thrée or foure handfuls of Dates cleane, and giue them him, which ſo ſoone as he hath eaten, then immediatly bridle him vp and tye him to the bare Racke, then ſaddle him, and after he is ſadled, throw his cloth ouer him, and ſo let him ſtande till the Hounds be ready to goe forth a hunting, at which time take his backe, but in any caſe no ſpurres on your héeles, but only a ſwitching rodde, and ſo goe forth with them, and ſpend that day in hunting, till thrée or foure of the clocke in the euening, prouided alwaies that you gallop him not but only thwart and croſſe, from hill to hill, to make in with the dogges, exceéding not his trotte at anie time: and this order ſée you dayly obſerue for a fortnight at the leaſt.

When you haue thus ſpent the day and are come home, ſée that there be ready in your ſtable freſh litter enough, then ſet him vp, and tye him in his bridle to the bare Racke, and all to rubbe and chafe him, inſomuch that if he be eyther wet with ſweate or any other thing, you leaue him not till he be as dry as may be, then vnſaddle him, rub his back thoroughly, and with all haſte clothe him vp warme, and ſtop him round with hard wiſpes: then picke his féete cleane, and chafe his legges, and ſo let him ſtande on his bridle a quarter of an howre, after which time come to him and giue him a handfull of Dates, and halfe ſo much Hemp-ſéede mingled together.

This Hempe-ſéede, is the moſt gentleſt and eaſieſt ſcowring that can be giuen to a Horſe, the vertue whereof is this. If in the dayes hunting you haue either diſſolued any groſſe humors in the horſe, (as labour will alwayes do) or melted any of his greaſe, it will cleanſe & bring it away from the Horſe, as you ſhall perceiue the next morning by his dung, which you ſhould alwayes regarde, and looke vnto very much, for it will be greaſie, and full of ſlimie matter.

Hauing thus giuen him Dates and Hemp-ſéede, bridle

him againe, and let him ſtand ſo halfe an houre, or an houre. After which time vnbridle him, and put into his racke a little bottle of hay, like a halfe-penny bottle in an Inne, and let him for an houre or there abouts, eate his hay, then giue him ſuch a quantitie of bread as your diſcretion ſhall thinke fit: neyther ſo much as you may cloy him and make him refuſe it, nor ſo extreame little that you eaſe his hunger nothing at all.

Then let him ſtand hauing hay in his Rack, till nine of the clocke at night, at which time come to him, and rub him well all ouer, then hauing faire water in the houſe, water him: then ſift him foure or fiue handfuls of Dates, and mingle with them a good quantitie of Bread, and giue it him. Then ſhaking his lytter about him, leaue him for that night.

As ſoone as you come to him the next morning verie earlie to dreſſe him, the firſt thing you doo, looke what dung hée hath made, if it be greaſie, darke coloured, and foule, then it is a ſigne the horſe is foule within, full of glutte and purſineſſe: if it be well coloured, that is to ſay of a pale yellow, hauing no greaſe in it, then is it a ſigne that your former dayes hunting, did take nothing at all of him, but that his greaſe remaineth in his body vnwaſted: wherefore, the next day you may take the more of him, yet not ſo much that you force him to gallop.

The ſecond thing you looke vnto, muſt be whether hée haue left any prouender in the Manger vneaten or no, if hée haue left any, then ſhall you ſweepe it away and bridle him vp, giuing him no meate at all till night that he come from hunting, for that daies gentle exerciſe and faſt, will get him a ſtomack, and make him eate his meate with luſt and greedines.

If he haue eaten all cleane and left no prouender, then ſhall you giue him thrée or foure handfulls of Oats, or elſe ſome bread, (whether of them you pleaſe) to eate whilſt you are dreſſing him.

Laſtly,

Laſtly, loke in the Racke what hay he hath left, if hée haue left neither hay nor prouender, then the next night giue him the ſame quantitie of hay, but a good deale more prouender, for it is a ſigne hée had not before halfe enough. If hée haue eaten vp all his hay yet left his prouender vneaten, (which is commonly the property of a great féeding horſe,) then the nert night giue him but halfe ſo much hay, and the ſame quantitie of prouender as before, that not hauing hay enough to fill his belly, he may be forced to eate his prouender, or els faſt: which if he do one night or two, be ſure he will not the third.

Then dreſſe him, ſaddle him, and haue him abroade, vſing him in all poynts according to the manner afore-ſayd. Prouided alwayes by the way, that during the time of this fortnight, you may euery morning, either before you goe out, or as you goe, water your horſe, ſo that you ſuffer him not to drinke full ſo much as he would deſire. Hauing ſpent this fortnight thus, the nert fortnight following, you ſhall aduenture to gallop him a little after the dogges: but in anie wiſe no meane out-right chaſe, but gently now & then for twenty or fortie ſcore, and no more without a ſob, and let it be vppon an ouer-thwart ground, I meane plowed lands, or lay lands hie ridged.

Moreouer, let him gallop ſo ſoftly and leyſurely as you can poſſiblie make him, firſt, that he may thereby learne how to vſe his legges and bodie nimbly. Secondly, that he may ſtrike his furrow cleane without ſtumbling, and laſtly, that he may haue knowledge and vnderſtanding of his owne faults, if he chaunce to commit any, and thereby ſéeke to amend them.

For any fault whatſoeuer hée chaunceth to commit in gallopping vpon a déepe earth, in any wiſe you muſt not ſpurre him, for if you doe, you ſhall vtterly ſpoyle him for euer béeing good hunter, the reaſon hereof is this: a young horſe that hath neuer béene vſed to gallop on déepes, will at the firſt be raſhe and haſtie, and put himſelfe forth more

him againe, and let him ſtand ſo halfe an houre, or an houre. After which time vnbridle him, and put into his racke a little bottle of hay, like a halfe-penny bottle in an Inne, and let him for an houre or there abouts, eate his hay, then giue him ſuch a quantitie of bread as your diſcretion ſhall thinke fit: neyther ſo much as you may cloy him and make him refuſe it, nor ſo extreame little that you eaſe his hunger nothing at all.

Then let him ſtand hauing hay in his Rack, till nine of the clocke at night, at which time come to him, and rub him well all ouer, then hauing faire water in the houſe, water him: then ſift him foure or fiue handfuls of Dates, and mingle with them a good quantitie of Bread, and giue it him. Then ſhaking his lytter about him, leaue him for that night.

As ſone as you come to him the nert morning verie earlie to dreſſe him, the firſt thing you doe, looke what dung hée hath made, if it be greaſie, darke coloured, and foule, then it is a ſigne the horſe is foule within, full of glutte and purſineſſe: if it be well coloured, that is to ſay of a pale yellow, hauing no greaſe in it, then is it a ſigne that your former dayes hunting, did take nothing at all of him, but that his greaſe remaineth in his body vnwaſted: wherefore, the nert day you may take the more of him, yet not ſo much that you force him to gallop.

The ſecond thing you looke vnto, muſt be whether hée haue left any prouender in the Manger vneaten or no, if hée haue left any, then ſhall you ſweepe it away and bridle him vp, giuing him no meate at all till night that he come from hunting, for that daies gentle exerciſe and faſt, will get him a ſtomack, and make him eate his meate with luſt and greedines.

If he haue eaten all cleane and left no prouender, then ſhall you giue him thrée or foure handfulls of Oats, or elſe ſome bread, (whether of them you pleaſe) to eate whilſt you are dreſſing him.

Laſtly,

Laſtly, loke in the Racke what hay he hath left, if hée haue left neither hay nor prouender, then the next night giue him the ſame quantitie of hay, but a good deale more prouender, for it is a ſigne hée had not before halfe enough. If hée haue eaten vp all his hay yet left his prouender vneaten, (which is commonly the property of a great féeding horſe,) then the nert night giue him but halfe ſo much hay, and the ſame quantitie of prouender as before, that not hauing hay enough to fill his belly, he may be forced to eate his prouender, or els faſt: which if he do one night or two, be ſure he will not the third.

Then dreſſe him, ſaddle him, and haue him abroade, vſing him in all poynts according to the manner afore-ſayd. Prouided alwayes by the way, that during the time of this fortnight, you may euery morning, either before you goe out, or as you goe, water your horſe, ſo that you ſuffer him not to drinke full ſo much as he would deſire. Hauing ſpent this fortnight thus, the next fortnight following, you ſhall aduenture to gallop him a little after the dogges: but in anie wiſe no meane out-right chaſe, but gently now & then for twenty or fortie ſcore, and no more without a ſob, and let it be vppon an ouer-thwart ground, I meane plowed lands, or lay lands hie ridged.

Moreouer, let him gallop ſo ſoftly and leyſurely as you can poſſiblie make him, firſt, that he may thereby learne how to vſe his legges and bodie nimbly. Secondly, that he may ſtrike his furrow cleane without ſtumbling, and laſtly, that he may haue knowledge and vnderſtanding of his owne faults, if he chaunce to commit any, and thereby ſéeke to amend them.

For any fault whatſoeuer hée chaunceth to commit in gallopping vpon a déepe earth, in any wiſe you muſt not ſpurre him, for if you doe, you ſhall vtterly ſpoyle him for euer béeing good hunter, the reaſon hereof is this: a young horſe that hath neuer béene vſed to gallop on déepes, will at the firſt be raſhe and haſtie, and put himſelfe forth more

fiercely then he can possible continue, then waxing a little weake, he will snapper and stumble, or els ware slothfull, for any of which faults if you spurre him, he will thē through terror of the correction, rushe so hastily forwarde without regard, that neither vnderstanding his error, nor knowing how to mend it, he will increase it: and so where he would stumble but once, peraduenture stumble three times. Whereas if you haue no spurres to torment him with, but that he may take his owne leysure, and when he stumbleth, both see the occasion, and feele the paine thereof, which is twise so sore to him as to the man, and farre more loth is the horse to fall then the man to haue him, he will become so cunning, that the deepe earth and the plaine Meddowes will be all one to him: nay, in that he findeth his Rider will let him take leysure and time thereon, he will rather couet the deepe then the plaine, and for a surety, cunning preuaileth farre more then speede on a deepe earth.

As for his dyet this fortnight, let it be in all things like the former fortnight: both the same meate, the same scowring, and the same times duely obserued. Now after these two fortnights are thus passed, which with ỳ former month makes iust two months, you shall then perceiuing your horse to be still fat and foule, which you shall vnderstand both by the thicknesse of his ribbe, by the grosnesse of his leske or flancke, (which will be full and thicke in your hand) and also by his chaule, which you shall feele both fat and full of little knots at the rote of his tongue, which stoppeth his winde, put him to greater extreamitie: that is to say, you shall then hunt more soundly, following the dogges at the heeles, yet with such discretion, that you put not your Horse to aboue a three quarters speede, for feare you ouer-toyle him, or make him giue ouer before hee knoweth what hee doth.

The first day you hunt him in this sort, (through which extraordinary toyle hee cannot chuse but sweate much outwardly, which wasteth his outward grease, and by his inward

ward heate, diſſolue the glut and filth which cloyeth his guts and ſtomacke) being come home, and hauing ſet him vp in the Stable, let him be exceedingly rubd, chaft, & made dry, then if you giue him no ſcowring that night, it ſhall be no matter, but the next morning ſo ſone as the Sunne is vp, hauing kept your horſe faſting an howre, then giue him this ſcowring.

Take Roſemary and let it be chopt very ſmall, then take a diſh of ſweete Butter, and worke the Roſemary and it well together, then make good round pellets thereof and put them into your Horſes mouth, and make him ſwallow them: ſo done, put on his bridle, and being well clothed and ſtopt round, both with his owne cloth and ſingle blanket, take his backe and walke him forth into ſome cloſe or field for halfe an houre or little more: then bring him in and tye him vp, and you ſhall perceiue within an howre after, or thereabouts, he will grow to be exceeding ſicke, but haue you no feare at all, for it is an excellent ſigne. When you ſee him ſo ſicke, be ſure to haue a warme Waſhe ready, made with water and wheat-meale, Wault, or Braune, no more then ſhall cullour the water, and giue it him to drinke. As ſone as he hath drunke, giue him Hay into his racke, and ſo let him ſtand all that day and night, being ſure that you prouinder him ſoundly both with bread and Dates.

This kinde of ſcowring, though there be a number of other ſcowrings which hereafter I will ſet you downe, yet I haue alwayes found it of moſt vertue and profite. It purgeth the Horſe of all manner of glut, foulenеſſe, and bad humors.

If hys greaſe haue béene molten a moneth before, it will bring it away in his dung in great aboundance, to the admiration of thoſe which haue not ſéene the like before, whereas if it ſhould remaine, it were either certaine death, or if nature were ſo ſtrong to expell it, it would breake out into ſome filthy diſeaſe. The next day after this ſcowring thus giuen, take your Horſe forth on hunting, yet in any

wise neyther put him to gallop nor any straine, but onely trot him after the dogges that he may take the ayre, get him a stomacke, and recouer such lust & courage, that loke what you did that day you put him to extremitie, he will doe twise so much the next time you shall thereunto constraine him.

In this sort twice a fortnight, for two fortnights together, would I haue you hunt your horse throughly after the dogges, leauing no chase vnrunne, and then resting him a day after, vse him according to the manner afore-said: and the other daies let him but play and sport himselfe after the dogges, as well to acquaint him with the sport, as to increase his winde and keepe him in breath. Some will demaunde, since I would haue a horse thus heated after the dogges thrice in a fortnight, why it may not as well be done without dogges in some plaine Meddow, Moore, or Field, where a man may gallop him till he sweate, as much or as little as one would?

I aunswere, it is not so good for diuers respects: first, when a horse is heated after the dogges, hee hath choyce of many earths to runne vppon, one while he gallops vppon deepe plowed lands, another while vpon plaine Pastures, or Meddowes, one while vpon lay lands that haue hie ridges and deepe furrowes, another while vpon beaten highwaies or common tracts: which change of earth, brings a horse to cunning speede, nimblenes, and toughnes.

Secondly, the heate a horse taketh after the dogges, he taketh kindly and in good sort, for if the dogs runne a mile, without default, stop, stay, or double, it is very much: nay, you shall haue them in twelue score, fiue score, and lesse, make stops and defaults, all which giue vnto your horse new breath, strength and courage, so that he will be more willing to run, then you will be to haue him: whereas if you should giue his heate all in a maine chase, it would be both wearisome, painefull, and vnwholsome to the Horse, for suddaine heates are alwayes perilous, and in stead of

incouraging your horſe to take pleaſure in his gallop and to increaſe in toughnes, you ſhall diſcourage him, and make him faint and tyre: and peraduenture vnleſſe he be very cleane, hazard the breaking of his wind.

Thirdly, the cry of the dogs is pleaſant vnto the horſe, and he will of himſelfe couet to follow them, beeing in full cry. And laſtly, the ſeeing of other horſes to ſkope and gallop with him, will be an incouragement, and an increaſing of your Horſes willingnes. Now by that time this third Month is thus ſpent, your horſe will be cleane in his bodie, well winded, and in good ſtrength, ſo that you ſhall both haue an inſight what he is able to performe, and alſo adiudge rightly of his truth, which when you are acertaind of, then you may, according as your fancie and diſcretion ſerues you, either hunt him priuatly, or match him for ſome great wager publiquely.

If you doe match him for any great wager, and thereby doe ouer-match him, though no body can bee blamed but your owne follie or fortune, yet ſince there be many helpes in matching, which may much auaile, I will as neere as I can, briefely ſet them downe. Firſt vnderſtand it is not good to let your horſe ride any match till he be paſt 6. yeeres old, and full 7. for till then he commeth not to his full ſtrength, growth, and perfection. Secondly note, that according as your Horſes diſpoſition is, ſo make your match, or els wilfullie be a loſer: wherefore if you find him dead ſlow, that is of little ſpeede, yet wonderfull true & tough, then make your match to follow the dogs ſo long as you can, as till 3. or 4. of the clock, that in that ſpace you may with earneſt riding, and hauing good tryers to keepe your aduerſarie within his law, which commonly is a horſe length or two, or as you agree, ſo foyle the horſe that rides againſt you, that whē you come to run the Wild-goſe chaſe, you may haue as much ſpeede as he, which if you perceiue and know your horſe to be true, if then you loſe, impute the fault either to bad ryding, or to a falſe iudgement in your horſes diſpoſition.

Alſo

Alſo in this match, gette your lawe in the Wild-goſe chaſe, which is moſt vſually twelue ſcore to be twentie ſcore, that if your aduerſary chaunce to haue more ſpéede then you, yet with your truth and toughnes, you may recouer him: for that horſe that lets another ouer-runne him twenty ſcore at the firſt in a wild-goſe chaſe, it is pittie hée ſhould euer be hunter.

If you finde your Horſe to be wonderfull arrand ſwift, yet not ſo tough that he will endure to toyle out a dayes worke with extreamitie, then would I aduiſe you, not to make your match to hunt the Hare after the dogs, but rather to runne trayne ſents made with a Catte, in which ſtrong ſent a dogge will ſeldome be at defaulte, and the longer you conclude ſuch traynes, to be the better for you. Alſo the ſhorter lawe you make for the winning or loſing the match, the better hope you ſhall haue of winning: and withall, ſée you conclude to haue the leading of the firſt traine, all which when you haue agreed vpon, then chooſing ſuch earth as your Horſe may ſhew his ſpéede vpon, and hauing the ſwifteſt and beſt ſented dogs you can get, giuing them as much ſpace before you as you can, trye if you can winne the match with a winde, of which if you fayle, then is your match in great doubt, if your aduerſary be tough.

Wherefore, ſéeing that your ſpéede fayles, then loyter after, and kéepe your Horſe as freſh as you can, that comming to the Wild-goſe chaſe, taking the leading, ſée if with ſlippes and turnes you can foyle him that rides againſt you. In which ſlippes, the cunning of the horſeman muſt as much auaile as the goodnes of the horſe: and for that thoſe ſlippes ſhew both a ready horſe, and an artificiall Rider, I will teach you héere how to doe them.

The Wild-goſe chaſe being ſtarted, in which the hindmoſt Horſe is bound to follow the formoſt, and you hauing the leading, hold a hard hand of your Horſe, and make him gallop ſoftly at great eaſe, inſomuch, that perceiuing your

aduerſary

aduerſarie ſtriue to take the leading from you, ſuffer him to come ſo nére you, that his horſes heade may well nie touch your horſes buttocke, which when you ſée, clappe your left ſpurre in your horſes ſide, and wheéle him ſuddainely halfe about on your right hande, and then take him vp againe, till ſuch time that he be come to you againe: thus may you dó of eyther hande which you will, and in neuer a one of theſe turnes but you ſhall throwe him that rides againſt you, at leaſt twenty or thirty yardes behind you, ſo that whilſt you ride at your eaſe, he ſhall be forſt continually to come vp to you vpon the ſpurres, which muſt wearie the beſt horſe in the world.

If your horſe be both ſwift and tough, yet thicke winded, that is, that he cannot runne long with a winde, but if hee want ſtaies or ſobbes, that hee will faint or yéelde, then your beſt play is, vtterly to refuſe the Wild-goſe chaſe, and onely to make your trial after the dogs, though ſuch trialles be the longer in making. Theſe neceſſary helpes in matching being duely conſidered, and hauing made your match with good diſcretion, prouiding alwaies to haue a month for the kéeping of your horſe, you ſhall then thus order and diet him.

Firſt, beholding your horſe to be luſtie and full of life, hauing a chearefull countenaunce, willing to play in your hand, and perceiuing by your former labour, that hee is in reaſonable caſe for ordinarie hunting, yet not ſo very pure and cleane as he ſhould be for a match, for the leaſt imperfection that may be in the body, is the loſſe of the wager, and for a man to kéep him in that temper all the yeare, were but too coſtly, and to little purpoſe, ſith a man may alwaies in a monthes ſpace, (if he bee any thing cleane) make him fitte for a match, then for the firſt wéeke, féede him moſt what vpon that breade before preſcribed, and let him haue Oates but nowe and then for chaunge of meate, yet let him haue ſuch ſtore of them both, that he may alwaies haue the one or the other lying in the manger before him. If hauing

 féede

fedde him in the morning, you finde any at noone sweepe it away, and giue it to some other horse, and giue him fresh, so likewise doo eyther at euening or night, or at other times. For this first weeke and the second, loke that you hunt your horse very sore, and giue him strong scowrings: of which scowrings, sith there be diuers of sundry natures and operations I will before I go any further, set them downe together with their vertues, wishing you to apply them thereafter, least in mistaking of them as many doe, you rather hurt then profite your Horse.

Therefore first, as touching these two scowrings before mentioned, the one of Hemp-seede, the other Rosemary and butter. These two are all of the easiest, for they search nothing of themselues, but onely purge away such matter as is before dissolued. As they purge the body, so they perfume the head, open the pipes, and make cleere passage for wind, therefore they be the best for fat horses.

There is another, which is garlike stampt and lapt in rowls of Butter, and so giuen to the horse: this scowring onely purgeth the heade, breaketh fleame, and preserues a horse from any disease that commeth of colde, therefore it is to bee giuen to a horse that is eyther thicke winded, or subiect to take colde. Butter and Saunders mingled together and made in pellets, is of the same vertue that this is, and worketh the same effect, onely it is of more strength and force. Then is there Sallet oyle and Wilke mingled together, and so luke-warme to bee giuen to a horse, this purgeth the stomacke & entrailes of all grosse matter, and molten grease, therefore it is good for a fatte horse. Also some vse to giue this scowring to a horse that is newe taken from grasse, as soone as he is brought into the house. Also there is Sallet oyle and Muskadine to bee giuen together, this is of the same vertue that Sallet oyle and Wilke is, saue that it is somewhat more comfortable, for as it purgeth, so it strengtheneth, therefore it is to be giuen to a sicke and weake horse.

If you giue a horſe Muſtard-ſéede in his prouender, it is very good, for though it cleanſeth the ſtomacke little or nothing, yet it purgeth the heade exceédingly: therefore to bee vſed to the ſame horſes you vſe Butter or Garlike.

Laſtly, and the chiefeſt ſcowring of all, is this. Take the leaues of Bore, and drie them at the fire till you may cruſh them in péeces, then mingle with them Brimſtone beaten to powder, and giue it your horſe in his prouender, yet very diſcretly, as by little and little at once, leaſt your horſe take a loathe at it, and ſo refuſe it. This purgeth the heade, ſtomacke and entrailes, of all manner of filthineſſe, leauing nothing that is vnſound or vncleane: it cureth the cold, it killeth the wormes, grubbes, or bots in a horſe, and it neuer abaſeth, but increaſeth courage and fleſh. Therefore it is to be giuen eyther to a foule horſe or cleane horſe, but chiefly to the cleane horſe, bécauſe it will preſerue him from any foulenes.

Thus haue I ſette you downe ſundry ſcowringes, with their natures, vſe them accordingly, and you ſhall perceyue their vertues. A fortnight of your monethes kéeping beeing ſpent in ſound hunting, as is aforeſaide, in which I woulde wiſhe you to haue a certaine knowledge of your horſes goodneſſe, and hauing vſed ſuch ſcowringes as you finde to bée fitteſt for the ſtate of your horſes bodie, which when you perceyue to leaue their working, and that there comes nothing from your horſe but cleane excrementes, without greaſe or filthines, then may you be certaine and well aſſured, that your horſe is cleane within, ſounde, and without any manner of imperfection, eyther of winde or diſeaſe.

Then ſhall you the ſecond fortnight, endeuour to continue the aforeſaid cleannes: and to augment his ſtrength, courage, and abilitie, you ſhall for this fortnight, make him Bread in this manner. Take of Beanes a ſtrike, of Oatmeale two pecks, of Wheate two pecks, and of Rye two peckes.

All these being ground together and finely sifted, let it be knoden with new Ale, the Barme and all beeing beaten together in the fatte. If you put the whites of Egges into it, it wil be the better, and ẏ more holesome for the horses wind. These being well knoden together let them for an houre; or there abouts, lye in the kneading tubbe, that it may haue time to swell, then let it bee wrought vp and baked in great loues.

With this Breade and with Oates, see that you fede your horse extreamely, euen so much as hee will eate. As for his exercise let it be thus: foure or fiue times in a weeke, let him goe forth on hunting, yet in any case let him not gallop, especially to straine himselfe aboue twice a weeke at the most. If he be such a kettle horse that you perceyue he feedeth too fast, and that you feare hee will were pursie, then may you once or twice a weeke, about foure a clocke in the euening, after you haue trotted after the Houndes all day, sending your houndes home, breake into a maine chase with your horse, and so giue him a good sounde sweate, which so soone as you haue giuen, then taking him vp both in good lust and courage, walke him softly vp and downe sometimes trotting, sometimes racking, till you haue cold him well, and then carry him home, and set him vppe in the stable.

In this wise exercise your horse, till it bee within three dayes of your match, during which three dayes, let your horse take his rest, saue that you may, if you will, walke him forth to gette him a stomacke if it faile him, as it is likely it will: because for those three dayes, you must night and day watch with him, making him to eate all the meate he eates, out of your hande, and when he hath eaten a little, offer him a little dish full of water to drinke, and then giue him more bread, then offer him more water, and in this manner fede him till he be full. Then let him take his rest and lie downe, and alwayes when he riseth do the like, and in this sorte fede him till his match day: prouided alwayes

that

that you let him haue Hay in his Racke, and let him bee ledde to the fielde, bequeathing the reſt to God, and good fortune.

CHAP. 4.

The ſecrets and arte of training, & dietting the Horſe, for a courſe: which wee commonly call running Horſes.

THE difference betweene the Hunting horſe before mentioned, and the Horſe for a courſe is great, therefore the arte of more eſteeme, and the ſecretes more worthy diſcloſing. The firſt, (which is the Hunting horſe) hath his vertue, conſiſting in long and weary toyle, this other in quicknes of ſpeede and ſuddaine fury. And as the one requireth a whole day for his triall, ſo this other in compariſon muſt diſpatch in a moment. For the choiſe of your running Horſe, it nothing differeth from your hunting, ſaue that you may diſpence with ſundry faultes in this horſe for a courſe, which may not be tollerable in a hunting horſe, as for example. If your horſe be long and loſely made, that is, not ſo ſhort and cloſely knit together as a hunting horſe ſhould be, yet for a courſe he may be excellent, and in ſhorte races ſhew great ſwiftnes. Alſo if he bee ſmall limbde and weakely ioynted, although theſe faultes I vtterly diſalowe, and miſlike, yet ſhall you finde many horſes of a wonderfull ſpeed, to entertaine theſe infirmities.

Nowe, when you haue a horſe, whoſe ſhape, countenaunce and demeanoure promiſeth aſſurance of great ſwiftnes, and you addicted onely to that pleaſure or exerciſe, in this ſorte ſhall you traine and bring him thereunto. Firſt being faire and fatte taken from the graſſe, or bought in the Market, ſée that in all pointes you dyet, dreſſe, and order

him, as is before prescribed for your hunting horse the two first monethes, onely let his exercise not be thereafter, but in this manner.

Euery morning and euening, ride him into some faire Meddowe, Moze or Heath, and there for halfe an houre gallop him gently vpon the hande, euen so softly as you can possibly make him sette downe his feete, but if hee be so furious that hee will not gallop at his ease, but with too great vehemencie, then shall you make him gallop tenne yardes, then trotte as much, and in this sort gallopping one while, and trotting another, exercise him, till hee vnderstanding your minde, fall of himselfe to a gentle, light, and easie kind of galloppe: which attained to, practise him therein for two monethes, not by any means putting him to matter of force or extreamitie, nor euer suffering him to vnderstande his owne speede: but that all he doeth, hee may doe with lust, courage and strength, still pressing and striuing to do more then he doth. The benefit of this exercise is this, the ground being so plaine, smoth, harde & firme, without eyther feare or stumbling, or doubt of too great toyle, and your labour so moderate, your horse shall learne a true nimble stroke, and withal, so couch his bodie thereunto, that when you shal neuer so little force him, he will launch out himselfe in such wonderfull manner, that what strength and nature may possibly bring to passe, arte shall assist in the highest degree that may be,

Whereas, if you should exercise him vpon ouerthwarts and deepe groundes, first as the toyle woulde bee so wearisome, that for want of ease he would rather loyter then encrease in swiftnes, so would the vncertainty, and vneuennesse of the earth so alter and breake his stroke, that not finding meanes to lay his body to his length, or to launch out his legges to the aduantage of great speede, hee shall bee made to frame himselfe to a short idle gallop, which albeit he may be able long to endure, yet will it be so slow, that it will bréede little profite for a swift course. Some may make

aun-

aunſwere vnto me, and ſay that forasmuch as I inſtruct them vpon the plaineſt groundes, not to exceede the ſlowest gallop that may be, that thereby I ſhall as well wont my Horſe to idlenes and to a ſhort ſtroke, as if I did exercise him on the deepeſt ouerthwarts.

My reply is this: vpon the faire plaine groundes, galloping my horſe at this eaſe, if at any time I liſt (as many times it muſt be done) to make him ſpring into ſome good round ſpeede, I ſhall both finde the ground ſo fit for the purpoſe, and my horſes willingnes ſo great, that the more I offer, the more he ſhall deſire: where on the other part, if vpon ouerthwarts I ſhall offer it: neyther will the ground ſerue, vnleſſe a man will wilfully breake his necke, nor long can the horſes ſtrength endure it, be hee of neuer ſo great abilitie. Hauing trained your horſe in this ſort euening and morning, for the ſpace of two months, keeping him in good hunting dyet, and finding his ſpeede and towardenes to encreaſe, as there is no doubt but it will, then being at the leaſt ſixe yeeres olde, you may aduenture to courſe him more thorowly. And if eyther pleaſure or neceſſity vrge you, eyther runne bell courſe, or wager. If you do make any match, haue great reſpect to the nature and propertie of your horſe, for if you exceede his abilitie, there is no doubt but you ſhall loſe wilfully: therefore in this manner regarde it. If your horſe be quicke, hote and fierie, then is it impoſſible he ſhould be tough, hard and durable, wherefore for him, the ſhorter, harder and plainer your courſe is, a great deale the better. Yet if it haue as we terme them, eyther inwithes, vpwithes or downewithes, that is, eyther running within the ſide of a hil, climbing vp a hil or deſcending down a hil, it much auaileth, as well for recouery of his wind, as the maintenaunce of his ſtrength and courage: For a hote Horſe that runnes of an euill leuell, vnleſſe hee bee exceedingly ſtrait holde in, will not onely ſpende himſelfe too outragiouſly, but alſo runne himſelfe out of winde wilfully, which once too farre ſpent, is in a courſe very hardly recouered: whereas if hee

haue

haue eyther discent or clymbing, nature teacheth him as well to be his owne fauourer, as arte in his Ryder to bee his Gouernour. If your horse be still and heauie of himselfe, slow, starting, alwaies rather drauing, then oft of free-will offering, such horses I say be tough, strong, and durable, or els for nothing but a Colliers cole sack profitable, wherefore for such horses, the long, deepe, and tedious course, is most auaileable, because what want of spéede loseth, truth and toughnes may recouer. Hauing made a match, bee alwaies well aduised to reserue a month at the least to dyet and make your horse fitte in: nay if he haue not bæne before in dyet for a course, if you reserue fiue wéekes it shall be better, because a horse newly entred into so strickt a diet, will for the first fortnight mourne, and fall away exceedingly, that a month will bee little enough to recouer his strength, and bring him to absolute perfection: wherefore for his dyet and kéeping, let it be in this manner.

First loke vppon him, and as néere as you can by his dunge, thicknes of his ribbe, cleannes of his chaule, and other externall partes, iudge in what temper and state his body standeth, and how farre hee is eyther out of case or in case for the running of a course. Some horses will runne best when they bee hie and full of flesh, which is the worst and least to be trusted: others when they be but in indifferent case, and somewhat poore to loke vpon, which is ỹ best, and most to bée estéemed: of which of these kindes your horse is of, your experience in the trayning must giue you knowledge. As for them both they haue but one manner of dyet, saue that you must haue this care, if hee that runneth hie be poore, then must you in his dyet pamper him, and get him into lust and strength, making him to endure no more labor then you are forced vnto for preseruation of his wind: and let your strongest scouring be a swéete malshe of Mault, which as it scowreth, so it strengthneth and comforteth, to him you may spare sweates and night aysings, or any other thing that abateth his strength or flesh.

If that horſe which runneth beſt lowe and poore, be hie and fatte, then to him muſt you vſe the contrary meane, which meane I will expreſſe in a larger manner, ſhewing the true arte of dyeting in him, becauſe hee craueth all the helpes that may be: wiſhing you to vſe the ſame manner to all running Horſes of what nature ſoeuer, onely reſeruing to your diſcreation, matters of extreamity.

Hauing therefore made your match, and taken ſuch ſufficient time as in good diſcretion ſhall be requiſite, enter well into the conſideration of the ſtate of your Horſes bodie, which finding to be ſtrong, full of luſt, and couragious, through his great fatnes: yet by that meane ſo purſie, kettie, and thicke winded, that he cannot ſhew that wonderfull ſpéede and goodnes, which otherwiſe he would demonſtrate, thus enter him into his dyet. Firſt next his ſkinne, lay a fayre linnen ſhéete, becauſe horſes naturally loue to bee ſwéetly kept, and the more neate they are, the more proude and pleaſing to themſelues: next the ſhéete lay a blankette or two, and ouer them a houſing cloth of Canuas or ſackecloth, binde theſe cloſe before your horſes breaſt, and then girde him on with a Surſingle, ſtopping it rounde about with little wiſpes.

This done, let your ſtable wherein hee ſtandeth, bee made darke, cloſe, and warme, hauing continually great ſtore of lytter lying about him, the reaſon for theſe foremencioned things is this. Firſt for the linnen ſhéete, as it is neate and pleaſing to the horſe, ſo it carrieth this commoditie, when nature ſhall ſo vehemently ſtriue in the beaſt, as what through his extreame fatneſſe, vnuſuall warme kéeping, and continuall reſt, hee ſhall, (as many times he will) breake into great ſweats, inſomuch as when you come to him, you ſhall finde him all of a water, the linnen béeing next his ſkinne, euen as the force of nature ſhall leaue his working, ſo will the linnen dry, and bee no further annoyance: whereas if the wollen ſhould lye next his ſkinne, it would not onely force him to ſweate vnnaturally,

but also faulter and continue his sweats, till it turne to faintnesse, and then as the sweates proceeding of naturall causes, strengtheneth, comforteth, and maketh cleane the body, so those being forced, weakeneth, dulleth, and maketh faint euery part and member.

For the many cloathes before prescribed, they are for two causes: first, to be a helpe to nature, and an occasion nowe and then to sweate as hee sleepeth or takes his rest, if he be extreame foule, and most aboundantly full of grosse humors: for otherwise the selfe sweates will not chaunce. And this manner of dissoluing these humors, is most natural and wholesome. The second cause is, a Horse beeing pestered, and as it were loaden with many clothes, when hee shall come to be stript naked and eased of them, will finde himselfe so light, nimble and deliuer, that in his course hee will shew the vttermost abilitie he can possible. Againe, being kept so warme in his clothes, when hee is naked, the colde ayre will bee so piercing, that whereas otherwise a course of three or foure mile, woulde thrust him into an extreame faint sweate, by this meane, such a course shall but maintayne a naturall heate, without sweat or faintnes. For the darknes of the stable, I haue rehearsed a reason in the former Chapter, therefore in this place I will yeelde no other but this: because, the Horse shall not distinguish the day from the night, but being kept darke, take his rest in both. My reason for the much litter I woulde haue him continually stande vppon, is this. First, because it will defend him from the colde dampishnes of the earth, which is wonderfull vnwholesome. Secondly, because hee shall not detaine and holde his vrine longer in his bladder then willingly nature would, which if he haue litter vnder him, hee will not do, but if hee want, vndoubtedly he will: because naturally horses will refuse to pisse vppon the bare plaunchers.

Lastly, because it will occasion him to lye downe and take his rest, when otherwise he woulde not: and hee that will

will expect his Horſe ſhould take great toyle abroade muſt prouide that he may reſt at home. Theſe foreſaide reaſons beeing well conſidered, you ſhall conſequently ſée that the Maunger wherein your Horſe feédeth, bee kept ſwéete and cleane without duſt, filth, or any other excrement or vncleanneſſe.

Alſo haue regarde that his racke be cleane, without cobwebbes or other anoyance, and that there bee not any Mudwall neere him to byte or gnawe vpon. For his ordinary meate in his racke, it ſhall bee nothing but Wheate ſtrawe well threſht, giuen by a ſheafe at once, morning and euening: and thus much for theſe generall thinges, now for other particular matters, they ſhall enſue in order.

Firſt, when you come to your horſe in the morning, (which would be if hee bee a very fatte horſe, an houre or two before day, if leane, not before ſunne-riſe, if neyther, fatte nor leane, then after day, and before ſunne-ryſe,) put your hande vnder his clothes, and féele about his flancke and ribbes, whether hee bee wet or dry, that is, whether he haue ſweate that night in his clothes or no, if you find hee haue and is not fully dry, then leaue him, and let him reſt vntill ſuch time as naturally hee dry of himſelfe. If héé bée dry ere you come, or haue not ſweat that night, then ſée that his clothes bee well girte about him, and take a bridle and ſnaffle, the ſnaffle being waſht eyther in Béere or Ale, and hauing bridled him, leade him forth in your hand to ẏ height of ſome hill: and there walke him vppe and downe for the ſpace of an houre and more, not by any meanes pulling or compelling him to leade, but ſuffering him to goe howe and which way he liſt.

If he offer to ſtand ſtill, ſtand you ſtill with him, if hee offer to goe, goe you, if he couet to lie downe, do not hinder him, but in all you can further him thereunto, and with the bridle (if hee cannot) help him to tumble ouer and ouer. If he be deſirous to play, rune vp and downe, and ſcope with him in your hande: and thus in all thinges follow his minde,

that he may vnderstand he commeth abroad, not to do your will, but his own, if he be stond, lead him where some other horse hath dunged before, and let him smell thereto, which will presently make him dung himselfe, by which meanes you may empty his bellie at your pleasure. After you haue thus wasted an houre or little more, leade him home againe, and set him vp this we call ayring of a horse, the reason and profite whereof followeth.

To a fatte horse that is ayred before day (through the sharpenes of the ayre, cold dewe, and discomfort by want of day or sunne-shine,) it abateth his flesh, and dryeth vp pursines, it refresheth him if he be dull, and causeth courage: it getteth him stomacke, it greatly increaseth his winde, and addes a great desire vnto him to runne and scope. If he bee leane, and ayred in the pleasantnesse of the morning & fayre sunne-shine, it prouoketh pleasure, and maketh a horse proud in himselfe, by reason whereof his strength (which want of flesh decayeth) is the soner recouered. For as ayring before day diminisheth flesh, so this augmenteth, it keepeth him from lothing his meat, so that you can hardly cloy him, but his stomacke will bee ready to receyue meate as oft as you offer it him: which is the chiefest thing to be regarded in a running horse, because they will ordinarily take such loathings to their meat, that they will refuse what euer you make proffer of, & is no way to bee remedied but by ayring: this kinde of ayring helpeth the horses winde, and giues him desire to endure labour.

If your Horse be in good state of body, neyther too fatte nor too leane, then the ayring him after day and before sunrise, shall keepe him in that state, and nether abate nor increase his fatnesse, but onely helpe his wind, preserue his stomacke, and make him willing to endure his course the better. Being ayred and set vp, after his legs haue beene well rubd and chafed, vnbridle him, and giue him the quantity of a penny wheaten loafe, or as your discretion shall rule you, (for in these quantities your owne witte must be your

gouer-

gouernour) of that breede which is laſt preſcribed for your Hunting-horſe in the former Chapter, which as ſoone as he hath eaten, leaue him ſweet Wheat-ſtray in his racke, ſhut vp your ſtable windowes and the doore, and let him reſt till it be twelue or one of the clocke in the after noone, at which time, after you haue put away his dung and made your ſtable cleane, vncloath him, and dreſſe him as is before expreſſed in the former Chapter, and then cloath him vp againe as he was before: hauing due regarde, that during the time he is naked, you let him not ſtand ſtill, but be working or doing ſomewhat about him: for whileſt a horſe dooth eyther ſturre himſelfe, or hath the keeper labouring about him, ſo long the horſe will neuer take colde.

When you haue finiſhed your dreſſing, leade him out in your hand to the water, and let him drinke his fill. Now for that there is great diuerſitie in waters, as namely ſome ſmall, ſome ſtrong, ſome feeding, ſome ſcowring, I wil ſhew you which water is for which Horſe. Firſt for the fat horſe, the ſmalleſt water is beſt, as that whoſe ſpring iſſueth from the Rocke, and runneth vpon ſtone or pebble, which to the eye is pure and cleere as Chriſtall. For the leane horſe the ſtrongeſt water is good, as that which runneth from ſome dunghill, or that which iſſueth from ſome common ſewer, ſo it be refinde and ſweetned by his courſe of running, or the Riuer into which is caſt much garbidge, blood, or other excrementes.

For the horſe that is in good ſtate of body, as neyther too fatte nor too leane, a meane betweene theſe would doe well, as the ſtanding Pond water, which is fedde by a freſh ſpring, or that which iſſueth from eyther chaulke or lime-ſtone: for that water which I tearme ſmall, as indeede it nouriſheth little, it altogether ſcowreth and cleanſeth both the body and raines, it preſerueth a horſe from the ſtone, and helpeth payne in the kydneyes: yet it is to the taſt both vnpleaſant & vncomfortable. Thoſe waters I call ſtrong, are bynding, pleaſant, comfortable, and full of nutriment,

that he may vnderstand he commeth abroad, not to do your will, but his own, if he be stond, lead him where some other horse hath dunged before, and let him smell thereto, which will presently make him dung himselfe, by which meanes you may empty his bellie at your pleasure. After you haue thus wasted an houre or little more, leade him home againe, and set him vp this we call ayring of a horse, the reason and profite whereof followeth.

To a fatte horse that is ayred before day (through the sharpenes of the ayre, cold dewe, and discomfort by want of day or sunne-shine,) it abateth his flesh, and dryeth vp pursines, it refresheth him if he be dull, and causeth courage: it getteth him stomacke, it greatly increaseth his winde, and addes a great desire vnto him to runne and scope. If he bee leane, and ayred in the pleasantnesse of the morning & fayre sunne-shine, it prouoketh pleasure, and maketh a horse proud in himselfe, by reason whereof his strength (which want of flesh decayeth) is the soner recouered. For as ayring before day diminisheth flesh, so this augmenteth, it kæpeth him from lothing his meat, so that you can hardly cloy him, but his stomacke will bee ready to receyue meate as oft as you offer it him: which is the chiefest thing to be regarded in a running horse, because they will ordinarily take such loathings to their meat, that they will refuse what euer you make proffer of, & is no way to bee remedied but by ayring: this kinde of ayring helpeth the horses winde, and giues him desire to endure labour.

If your Horse be in good state of body, neyther too fatte nor too leane, then the ayring him after day and before sunrise, shall kæpe him in that state, and nether abate nor increase his fatnesse, but onely helpe his wind, preserue his stomacke, and make him willing to endure his course the better. Being ayred and set vp, after his legs haue bæne well rubd and chased, vnbridle him, and giue him the quantity of a penny wheaten loafe, or as your discretion shall rule you, (for in these quantities your owne witte must be your

gouer-

gouernour) of that breede which is laſt preſcribed for your Hunting-horſe in the former Chapter, which as ſoone as he hath eaten, leaue him ſweet Wheat-ſtray in his racke, ſhut vp your ſtable windowes and the doore, and let him reſt till it be twelue or one of the clocke in the after noone, at which time, after you haue put away his dung and made your ſtable cleane, vncloath him, and dreſſe him as is before expreſſed in the former Chapter, and then cloath him vp againe as he was before: hauing due regarde, that during the time he is naked, you let him not ſtand ſtill, but be working or doing ſomewhat about him: for whileſt a horſe dooth eyther ſturre himſelfe, or hath the keeper labouring about him, ſo long the horſe will neuer take colde.

When you haue finiſhed your dreſſing, leade him out in your hand to the water, and let him drinke his fill. Now for that there is great diuerſitie in waters, as namely ſome ſmall, ſome ſtrong, ſome feeding, ſome ſcowring, I wil ſhew you which water is for which Horſe. Firſt for the fat horſe, the ſmalleſt water is beſt, as that whoſe ſpring iſſueth from the Rocke, and runneth vpon ſtone or peeble, which to the eye is pure and cleere as Chriſtall. For the leane horſe the ſtrongeſt water is good, as that which runneth from ſome dunghill, or that which iſſueth from ſome common ſewer, ſo it be refinde and ſweetned by his courſe of running, or the Riuer into which is caſt much garbidge, blood, or other excrementes.

For the horſe that is in good ſtate of body, as neyther too fatte nor too leane, a meane betweene theſe would doe well, as the ſtanding Pond water, which is fedde by a freſh ſpring, or that which iſſueth from eyther chaulke or lime-ſtone: for that water which I tearme ſmall, as indeede it nouriſheth little, it altogether ſcowreth and cleanſeth both the body and raines, it preſerueth a horſe from the ſtone, and helpeth payne in the kydneyes: yet it is to the taſt both vnpleaſant & vncomfortable. Thoſe waters I call ſtrong, are bynding, pleaſant, comfortable, and full of nutriment,

yet being taken exceſſiuely, bréede many badde humors as ſure of badde blood, head-ach, dimnes of ſight, and great purſiuenesſe.

Thoſe waters which are a meane betweéne theſe two extremities, are the beſt, and moſt wholeſomeſt, therefore to be had moſt in vſe, and the other two put as Phiſick helps in time of néede onely. And thus much touching waters particularly, now in generall thus. The leſſe water your Horſe drinketh, the better, ſo that nature through too much drought be not inflamed: for by drinking you may kill your Horſe, by want you can neuer hurt him. And ſith I am thus farre entred into the treatiſe of water, I will in generall ſhew the diſcommodities that growe, by letting your horſe drinke vnaduiſedly.

Firſt, if before you courſe your horſe, you let him drinke, in his courſe you ſhall not onely hazarde the breaking of his wind, but alſo aſſuredly endaunger the incording or burſting him. Beſides, in ſuch a caſe hee can neither ſhewe ſpeede, truth, nor any goodnes. If after he hath courſt and is hote, you let him drinke, you ſhall eyther ſounder him in his bodie, (which is a mortall diſeaſe) or els ſo ſuddainly coole his greaſe, that it will clap to his hart, and cloy him ſo, as eyther he will die inſtantly, or els conſume and waſt away in ſhort time after: which manner of death, vnſkilfull horſemen attribute to guiltleſſe diſeaſes, therefore in ſuch a caſe, there is no other remedie but ſtrong ſcowrings and comfortable Maſhes.

If after you haue courſt your Horſe, and reſted him two or thrée houres, you then in the houſe giue him colde water, you ſhall ſo force him to quiuer and ſhake, that hee wil bee in daunger of a Feuer or worſe infirmitie, which ſhaking, if at any time you ſée your Horſe vſe, immediatly take his backe, and trotte him vp and downe till hee bee warme, or els with a good rodde in the ſtable, chaſe him til hée leaue trembling. And thus much for the diſcommoditie of water.

Nowe to returne backe to my purpoſe, after your horſe hath drunke and is ſet vppe againe, his legges, being well chaft and rubd, let him ſtande halfe an howre vppon his bry-dle, which time being erpyred, giue him the like quantitie of breade as you did in the morning: or if you finde he eateth his breade with no good appetite, you may giue him fiue or ſixe handfulles of Dates, well duſted and ſifted in a fine ſiue, ſuffering him ſo to reſt till fiue of the clocke in the euening. At fiue of the clocke come to him, put away his dung with your foote, and giue him of bread or Dates, which you find he hath moſt minde vnto, as you ſhal perceyue by offering him firſt a little of the one, and then of the other, ſuch like quantity as is before preſcribed: vppon which let him reſt till it be two or three howres within darke night, at which time brydle him vppe, and leade him foorth to ayre, doing in all pointes as you did in the morning, ſaue that as in the morning you lead him to the height of a hill, ſo in the eue-ning, you muſt leade him to the valley neere the edge of ſome running Riuer, where he may receyue the ayre of the colde water, which is ſharpe and pearcing, working many good effectes in your horſe. This manner of ayring is for the fatte horſe.

The leane Horſe woulde bee ayred halfe an houre or an houre before Sunne-ſette. The horſe who is in good ſtate of bodie, woulde bee aired after Sunne-ſette, and before day parte. The reaſons for which are before dilated. Nowe af-ter you haue brought your horſe in from ayring, and hauing chafed his legges well, giue him the former quantity of breade, and ſo let him reſt till the nexte morning, obſerning to ſpende all the next day in euery point like this. It may bee obiected to mee by ſome of our ſtricte Keepers, as I knowe diuers of that minde, that this manner of dyet is too groſſe, and that it will rather nouriſh then any way diminiſh, glutte, fatte, and purſiueneſſe: yet when they ſhall with good iudgement conſider the wante of hay, and the extremitie of his early and late ayrings, and way them

in equall ballance with his fode, they shall find it no deale at all too much.

Hauing therefore spent two daies in this sort, the thirde morning in stede of ayring him, lead him in his cloathes to the place appointed for his course, where when you come to the stake, let him smell vnto it, and if he will (as many will touch) let him rubbe himselfe thereon, and so leade him to the place of start, obseruing to leade him with great leysure and care, forcing him as much as you can, both to dung and stale. If all the way you lead him he refuse to stale, then being come to the place of starte, vnlose his surcingle, and breake all the wispes vpon the grounde vnder his belly, then by whistling gently with your mouth procure him to stale, which vndoubtedly he will do instantly, if he haue not pist immediately before. When he hath pist, vnbinde his clothes, and thrust them backe with your hand euen to his buttocks, and so girde on your saddle: then do your selfe pisse in your horses mouth, which will giue him occasion to worke and ride with pleasure, and so get vp into the saddle.

In which when you are seated, let some person for that purpose appointed, (who hauing a spare horse to carrie your Horses clothes after him) strippe the cloathes from his buttocks, of which when hee is disburthened, fayre and gently start him in his course, and make him runne it ouer couragiously and speedily. When you are come to the ende of your course, turne your horse gently about, and bring him to the stake, where let him a little pause and smell a while, to giue him vnderstanding that there is the prefired ende of his labour, to which knowledge hee will attaine in short space. That doone, gallop him as gently as may be, to meete the man who bringeth his clothes, which presently throw vpon him, and girde them with the surcingle, then leaping vpon his backe, pace him gently home to the stable. Where when you haue set him vp, let his legges and body be well rubd, but no cloth remoued, then stop the surcingle round about with great wispes, and so being tyed in

his

his bridle to the Racke, and hauing good ſtore of lytter vnder him, let him ſtand three howres, or two houres and a halfe at the leaſt, at the end of which time come vnto him and vnbridle him, making him eate out of your hand two or three handfuls of Wheate eares, of that kind of Wheat which wee call Pollard Wheate, becauſe it is without aunds, that is, not bearded.

When hee hath eaten them, offer him a Waſhe lukewarme, made of ground Maulte and water, beeing both ſweete and ſtrong, which when he hath drunke off, depart from him, and let him reſt. At one or two of the clocke in the afternoone, come vnto him, and if he be thorow drie, and the ſweate hard baked vpon his hayre, let him be vnclothed, curried, rubd, and trimd, and ſo clothed vp againe warme as hee was before, giuing him a good quantitie of bread to eate, and for that day no water at all, becauſe his Waſhe muſt ſerue in ſtead of it, and a Horſe for a courſe, is neuer to drinke but once in twentie-foure houres. This done, let him reſt till within an howre of ſunne-ſette, at which time leade him forth to ayre for two cauſes, the one becauſe conſidering his courſe in the morning, which was full of toyle and labour, it is neceſſarie that in his ayring he take ſome pleaſure, leaſt wonted altogether to things vncomfortable, his courage decay, and hee growe dull and vnſpritie: ſecondlie, that you may haue great reſpect to hys dung, and whether he voyde any greaſe or no, which if hee doth, then may you be well aſſured of his extreame foulenеſſe, and alſo vnderſtand, that your laſt courſe did your Horſe great profit.

Hauing ended your ayring and ſet him vp, giue him both Bread and ſweete Wheat-ſtraw, letting him reſt, and as you ſpent theſe three dayes, to ſpend your firſt fortnight, at the end whereof, you ſhall come to haue almoſt an abſolute knowledge touching the ſtate of your Horſes bodie, if you will be circumſpect and dilligent, as an excellent Keeper ought to be.

If you perceiue by this fortnights spending, that your Horse is reasonablie cleane within, sound, strong, and desirous to endure his course, yet through some little pursines and straitnesse of winde, what his hart in willingnesse would performe, want of abilitie hindereth, then in his second fortnights kéepe, you shall thus help it.

First let him haue Wheat-strawe in his Racke as hée had before, also obserue the same howres for his ayrings, the same tyme for hys féedings, and the same manner of dressing and watring him as in the former fortnight: onelie you shall alter his foode in this manner. When you giue him bread, let it not be the bread mentioned before, but bake him a batch in this sort.

Take of fine Datemeale well dryed, two peckes, of Beanes one pecke, of Wheate a pecke, and of Rye a peck, let these be ground altogether, and well boulted through a boulting cloth, kneade this meale with nothing but newe Barme and the whites of Egges, putting thereto a pound and a halfe of swéete Butter that hath not béene potted. These being well wrought and laboured together, let it be thorowlie baked in great loaues. This bread is more hartie and strong then the other, yet it doth not cloy and féede so sore as the other doth. It is quicke of disgestion, openeth a horses pipes, and increaseth winde.

Also during this fortnight, when you bring your horse from ayring, you shall gyue hym his Dates washt in this manner. Take two peckes of the best whyte Dates, and let them lye in the sunne for the space of an howre or more, which done, lay them betwéene two cleane clothes, and with a couple of sticks let them be thorowlie batted, then fanne away the hulles from the Dates, which your batting will driue off, and take the whites of a dozen or twentie Egges, and in those whites wash your Dates, which béeing thorowlie washt, drie them agayne in the Sunne, and giue them to your Horse according as your discretion pleaseth.

Of all foodes belonging to a running Horſe, this is the lighteſt, fineſt, and moſt excellent for his wind. You may alſo if you pleaſe, (finding your Horſe groſſe and kettie) in the morning before you ayre him, giue him a new laid egge or two rawe at hys mouth, which is very ſoueraine for a foule Horſe, becauſe it ſcowreth the ſtomacke, and procureth long wind.

During this fortnight, let your Horſe after euery two dayes reſt, haue a courſe, yet in all, not aboue three courſes that may be ſore in deede, and the reſt in a playing maner, not exceeding a good round gallop. After euerie courſe let him haue a ſweete Waſhe, becauſe that will cleanſe and ſcowre away all ſuch filthines as ſhall by his courſing bee diſſolued. If your Horſe be eyther ſo olde that you dare not well aduenture to courſe him ſo oft as you would, for feare of decaying his courage, or renuing of former ſtraynes, which might bring him to lameneſſe: or if the weather bee ſuch that you cannot courſe in it, or there be anie other impediment to hinder that exerciſe, which ſhould bring your Horſe to perfection, and neuertheleſſe, you are both compelled to holde your wager, and alſo finde your Horſe in no good temper, you ſhall then to bring him to perfectneſſe, gyue hym a ſweate in his clothes in the ſtable after this manner.

Fyrſt you ſhall ſtrippe hym naked, then take a blanket, and warme it hote againſt the fire, foulding it in many foulds: this blanket thus heated, wrappe round about your Horſes bodie next hys hart, pynning the ſame verie cloſe and ſtrayte, then lay vppon him two or three other blankets, and two or three good thick Couerlets, girt theſe about him with a Surſingle, and make them faſt and cloſe before his breſt, then ſtoppe the Surſingle rounde about with great wiſpes of ſtrawe, and lay him good ſtore of lytter vnder him vp to the bellie. In this manner let him ſtand a quarter of an howre, your Stable beeing made ſo cloſe and warme as is poſſible.

If in that ſpace he beginne not to ſweate, lay ſome more clothes vpon him: if all that doe no good, then take him forth of the ſtable, and leape vpon his back, trotting him in ſome faire Court or Cloſe, till he bgin to ſweat, and then ſet him vp againe, and lay a blanket or two more vpon him. In this manner let him ſweate for an howre, or an howre & a halfe, during which time ſtand by him, and with a cleane cloth, wipe away the ſweate from his face and necke. When hée hath ſweate ſufficientlie, you ſhall cole him by little and little, as firſt taking away one cloth, and then within halfe a quarter of an howre another: and ſo one after one till you haue lightned him of diuers, hauing great regard to haue ſome Kéeper with you, who with wiſpes and clothes, may all the while rub his face, his neck, his belly, and flanckes, till with his rubbing and the abating of his clothes, hée become to be as drie as euer he was.

When he is thus dryed, and clothed againe after his vſuall manner, giue him a ſwéet Maſhe, and all the day after, féede him well with bread. Theſe manner of ſweates be the onely meanes that may be, to bring an extreame fat Horſe to cleanneſſe, and the hye way to bring a leane horſe to ſuch pouertie, that he will hardly be able to goe. As theſe ſweates be violent, and of great force, ſo to a fat Horſe that hath ſtrength to endure them, they adde ſuch lightnes, agilitie and pleaſure, that they be wonderfull profitable: one of theſe ſweates, doth take as fore of a Horſe as three courſes, therefore the ſeldomer to be vſed, and the greater care to be taken in vſing them.

If your Horſe in this fortnight (béeing vnacquainted with dyet, or being inwardly hote of himſelfe) ſhall proue ſo coſtiue or bound in his body, that he can either hardly dung, or dung more hard then you would haue him, which is a great ſigne of vnſoundnes, and ſicknes to enſue: then to remedie that impediment, and preuent daunger to come, you ſhall when you bring him from ayring, giue him hys Dates, waſht in ſtrong Ale, the Ale béeing no more but

draynd

draynd from them. This kinde of foode is cole and loſening, it is ſtrong and hartie, yet doth a little increaſe purſines, therefore more fit for the leane horſe then the fat, yet in time of neede conuenient for both.

If this waſht meate preuaile not, but that his coſtiuenesſe continueth, then it ſhall be neceſſarie for you, to giue him that ſcowring of Butter and Garlike, mentioned in the Chapter of hunting Horſes, which aſſuredly will loſen any Horſe, yet but in a reaſonable ſort neither. And withall, as it maketh ſolible the bodie, ſo it purgeth the head of impuritie, and increaſeth wind. Yet beware you ſcoure not your Horſe too much, for as to be too extreame coſtiue, is an euill ſigne of ſicknes, ſo to be too much loſened, is a ſigne of weakenes, therefore kéepe him in an indifferent temper rather hard then too ſoft, ſo the colour of his dung bée good, which is pale and white, not red and hye coloured. And thus much for this ſecond fortnight.

Now for this laſt fortnight, which is all you haue to kéepe him in before you runne your wager, as I ſayd before, ſo ſhall you now obſerue the ſame howres for ayring, the ſame times for féeding and dreſſing him, as is before mentioned: onely his water you ſhall giue at no certaine time, but alwaies when you féede him, after hée hath eaten a little, gyue him a diſhfull of water, and then let him eate againe, and then a little more water: and in this manner let him haue his meate and water together, but haue care that hée haue no more water then to quench thyrſt, not to glut his greédie nature.

For this fortnight, you ſhall let him haue no Wheate-ſtrawe, nor any other thing elſe in his Racke, and for his head you ſhall prouide a muſſell of Leather, or Canuas, made like a bagge to come ouer his mouth, with two holes before his noſtrels for to receiue his winde, which béeing made faſt at the top of his head, it will kéepe him from eating hys lytter, gnawing the Rack, Manger, or Walles about him, and your ſelfe ſhall be aſſured, he eateth nothing

but what commeth from your owne hands. Into this muſſell you ſhall put three or foure times euery day, Anniſeedes finely beaten into powder, for your Horſe to ſmell vppon, and nowe and then to licke on with his tongue, which is both wholſome, pleaſant, and increaſeth wind.

For this fortnight you ſhall not by any meanes ſuffer him to eate in the Manger, becauſe it may vſuallie be foule and vncleane, although you rub it neuer ſo ſore, but prouide to haue a cleane boule, which you may your ſelfe diligently keepe neate and ſweete, neyther put all the meate he ſhall eate at one time into the boule, for feare of cloying his eye, and ſo conſequently his ſtomacke, but put it in by little and little at once. Let his meate for this fortnight, be the bread laſt preſcribed, and Dates waſht in the whites of Egges. Courſe him in this fortnight as in the former, ſo you be ſure he may haue two whole dayes to reſt in before he runne for the wager.

Alſo the laſt courſe you giue him, let it be in his clothes, and let him not exceede a falſe gallop: nay if he halfe gallop, halfe trot, it ſhall not be amiſſe, but profitable, for the more gentlie you vſe him that day, the more willing he will be the next time to accompliſh your deſire. The firſt thing you giue him to eate after euery courſe, let it be a handfull or two of Wheat-eares, and a little Muſterdſeede ſprinkled vpon them, to purge his head, and occaſion him to neeſe, which is very ſoueraine.

If in this fortnight hee ſhall drie inwardlie, or growe ſicklie, and that you find waſht meate preuaileth not to remedie hym, then you ſhall not by any meanes giue hym anie ſcowring, becauſe whatſoeuer entreth into the ſtomacke and ſcoureth downeward, being compounded (as it muſt be) of things in ſome ſort contrary to nature, muſt of force weaken and draw lowe your Horſe, and then you ſhall want ſufficient time to get him into his former luſt and courage againe: but you ſhall myniſter vnto him a glyſter of Sallet-oyle, Wilke, and the decoction of Mallowes,

lowes, this will drawe his bodie into good temper, and both coole and comfort him.

There be ſome Keepers which I know, that in ſuch a caſe as this, will giue their Horſe a handfull or two of thraſht Rye, or if it be at the time of the yeere, three or foure handfuls of forrage, which is the young greene blades of Wheate or Rye, being ſprung halfe a foote aboue ỹ ground. I diſalow of neyther of theſe, though for mine owne part I haue little vſed them: therefore I referre the ſame to the diſcretion of them, which ſhall haue occaſion to imploy them.

In this fortnight, I woulde not haue you giue your Horſe any ſweat in his clothes in the ſtable, vnleſſe it be at the beginning thereof, for feare leaſt you thereby draw him to greater weakeneſſe then you can recouer. During this fortnight, you ſhall not let your Horſe eate any cruſtes of bread, as well to auoyde filthineſſe, as for that they be very hard of diſgeſtion.

Now laſtlie, as touching the day in which your Horſe muſt runne for your wager, thus ſhall you vſe him. Firſt the night before, you ſhall giue hym but a very little ſupper, ſo that he may bee paſſing emptie in the morning, on which morrowe haue him out, and ayre him an howre or two before day, taking great care that he emptie himſelfe thorowly whilſt he is abroade, then bring him in, and after you haue well rubd all his foure legges, and annoynted them thorowlie, eyther with Neates-foote oyle, Creane oyle, Sheepes-foote oyle, or Lynſeede-oyle, all which be the moſt excellent oyles that may be for a Horſe, eſpeciallie the two laſt. Then giue him this foode, take a good bigge pennie white loafe, and cut the ſame all out into toaſtes, and toaſt them againſt the fire, then ſteepe them in Muſkadine, and lay them betweene hote clothes, and being layde before the fire, drie them againe, and ſo giue them to your Horſe.

Theſe be ſo pleaſant and comfortable, that your Horſes

emptines,

emptines, (as he muſt be wonderfull emptie when he goeth to his courſe) ſhall little agréeue him. If you haue not this readie to giue him, if then you giue him halfe a peck of fine Otemeale well dryed, it ſhall be as good, for though it be not ſo pleaſant, yet being ſo light a foode as it is, it will both comfort his ſtomacke, and be ſone diſgeſted. When he hath eaten this, put on his Muſſell, giue him great ſtore of lytter, and vnloſe his ſurſingle, that his clothes may hang loſe about him, and ſo let him ſtand to take his reſt, till the howre in which he muſt be led forth to runne his wager, not ſuffering any man to come within your ſtable, for feare of diſquieting your Horſe.

When the howre is come in which you muſt leade him out, gyrd on his clothes handſomlie, bridle him vp, and then take your mouth full of ſtrong Vineger, and ſpyrt it into your Horſes noſtrels, the ſtrength whereof will ſearch and open his pypes, making them apt for the receit of winde. This done, leade him to the race, and when you come at the end thereof where you muſt vncloth him, hauing the Vineger carried after you, do the like there, & ſo bequeath him and your ſelfe to God, and good fortune. Che ſera ſera.

The

The approoued cure of Horſes *Diſeaſes.*

CHAP. V.

Of ſickneſſe in generall.

IN generall, ſicknes is an oppoſite foe to nature, warring againſt the agents of the body and minde, ſéeking to confound thoſe actions which vphold and maintaine the bodies ſtrength and liuelihood: Who coueteth to haue a larger definition of ſicknes, let him reade Vegeſius Ruſius, or excellent Maiſter Blundeuile, who in that hath béene admirably well-deſeruing painefull. For mine owne part, my intent is to write nothing more then mine owne experience, and what I haue approued in horſes diſeaſes moſt auaileable: and firſt of the Feuer or Ague in a horſe, though it be a diſeaſe ſildome or not at all noted by our mechannicall horſe Farriors, who cure many times what they know not, and kill where they might cure, knewe they the cauſe: yet I haue my ſelfe ſéene of late, (both by the demonſtrate opinions of others better learned, and by the effects of the diſeaſe) ſome two horſes which I dare auouch were mightily tormented with a Feauer: though dyuers Leeches had thereof giuen diuers opinions, one ſaying it was the bots by reaſon of his immoderate languiſhment: another affirmed him to be bewitcht, by reaſon of his great ſhaking, heauines, and ſweating: but I haue found it and approued it to be a Feauer, both in effect, nature, and qualitie: the cure whereof is thus: firſt let him blood both in necke and temples, for the originall cauſe of a Feauer, is ſurfeit bréeding putrifaction in the blode: then when hys ſhaking beginneth, take thrée newe layde Egges, breake

them in a diſhe and beate them together, then mixe thereto fiue or ſixe ſpooneſuls of excellent good Aqua vitæ, and giue it him in a horne, then bridle him, and in ſome Cloſſe or Court, chafe him till his ſhaking ceaſe and he begin to ſweat: then ſet him vp and clothe him warme. And during the time of his ſicknes, giue him no water to drinke, but before he drinke it, boyle therein Mallowes, Sorrell, and Purſline, of each two or three handfuls. As for his foode, let it be ſodden Barly, and now and then a little Rye in the ſheaſe to cleanſe and purge him, chiefely if he dry inwardlie and grow coſtiue. This haue I proued vneffectleſſe for this diſeaſe, and alſo much auaileable for any other inward ſickneſſe, proceeding eyther of raw diſgeſtion, too extreame ryding, or other ſurfet. Diuers haue written diuerſly of diuers Agues, and I could preſcribe receipts for them, but ſithence I haue not beene experimented in them all, I meane to omit them, intending not to exceede mine owne knowledge in any thing.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Head-ache.

THe head-ache as moſt are opynionated, procedeth of cold & raw diſgeſtion, the cure is, take a Goſe feather annoynted with Dyle debay, and thruſt it vp into the horſes noſtrels to make him neeſe, then take a wreath of peaſe ſtraw or wet hay, and putting fire thereunto hold it vnder the Horſes noſe, ſo as the ſmoke may aſcend vp into his head, then being thus perfumed, take a knife and pricke him in the pallat of the mouth, ſo as he may licke vp and chawe his owne blood, which done, haue great care in keeping his head warme, and doubt not of his recouery.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of the ſleeping euill.

THE ſléeping euill in a horſe, differeth nothing from that which the Phiſitions call the Lethargie in men, for it prouoketh the Horſe to ſléepe continually, without deſiſting, robbing his memorie and appetite of their due qualities: the knowledge thereof is eaſily knowne by his drowſines, and the cure is in this ſort: Let one ſtand by him, and eyther with fearefull noyſe or ſtripes, perforce kéepe him waking: then let him blood vnder the eyes, and in the necke, and then take a leafe or two of the beſt Tobacco, which béeing dryed and beaten to powder, with a quill blow it vp into his noſtrels, and giue him to drinke vineger, ſalt, and Muſtard, mingled well together, to which if you put a little Honey, it ſhall not bée amiſſe: and alſo when he drinketh any water, put thereto eyther Fenell ſéedes, Anny-ſéedes, or Pepper.

CHAP. VIII.

Of a Horſe that is taken.

A Horſe which is bereft of his féeling, mouing or ſtirring, is ſaid to be taken, and in ſoth ſo he is, in that he is arreſted by ſo villainous a diſeaſe, yet ſome Farriors, not well vnderſtanding the ground of the diſeaſe, conſter the word taken, to be ſtriken by ſome Planet or euill ſpirit, which is falſe, for it procéedeth of too great aboundance of flame and choller, ſymboliz'd together, the cure is thus. Let him blood in his ſpurre vaines, & his breaſt vaines, and then by folding him in aboundant number of clothes, driue him into an extreame ſweate, during which time of his ſweating, let one chafe his legges with Oyle de bay, then after hée hath ſweat the ſpace of two howres, abate his clothes moderatly, and dry them thorowly, after hée is dry, annoynt him all ouer with Oyle Petrolium, and in twiſe or thriſe dreſſing he will be ſound.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Staggers.

THE Staggers is a dizie diſeaſe, bréeding frenzie in a horſe, which if it be not inſtantly helpt, is mortall: the cure is thus. Let him blood in the temple vaines, and then apply vnto his temples, cloth wet in the iuyce of Garlicke and Aqua vitæ mixt together: if you cruſh Garlicke and put it in his eares it is excellent: or if you ſlit his forehead, and louſning the ſkinne from the bone, taint it with Turpentine and Sallet oyle, it will vndoutedly helpe him.

CHAP. X.

Of the Crampe, or convulſion of the ſinewes or muſcles.

A Conuulſion or Crampe, is a forcible drawing together of the ſinewes, ſometimes vniuerſally ouer the whole bodie, as I haue ſéene one horſe in my lifetime, and ſometimes but in one part or member, as I haue knowne and helpt diuers. Theſe Conuulſions haue two grounds, namely, eyther naturall, or els accidentall, naturall, as procéeding of cold windie humors, ingendred in the body, and diſperſed into thoſe parts, worke there the effects of gréeuance. Accidentall, is by wounding or pricking the ſinewes, of which immediatly enſueth a conuulſion. If it be naturall, and the diſeaſe generally diſperſed, then the cure is thus, digge a great déepe hole in ſome old dunghill, and there burie him all ſaue the head, ſo as he may ſweat there for the ſpace of two howres at the leaſt, then take him out, and annoynt his bodie all ouer with Naruoyle, Turpentine, and Deares ſuet mingled together on the fire, and bathe his head in the iuyce of Rue & Camomile.

Then

Then giue him to drinke olde Ale brewd with Sinamon, Ginger, Fenecréeke, and long Pepper: of each thrée ounces. As for his dyet, let it bée warme Maſhes, ſodden Wheate, and Hay, thoroughlie carded with a payre of woll cards: let him be kept verie warme, and ayred abroad once a day at the leaſt. If this convulſion bée but onely in one member, then it is ſufficient if euery day with harde ropes of hay or ſtrawe you rub and chafe that part exceédinglie, and apply thereto a little quantitie of the oyle of Pepper. If the convulſion be accidentall, proceéding of ſome hurt, whereby the ſinewes is wounded or prickt, then ſhall you incontinently take vp that ſinew ſo wounded, ſearching the wound with great diſcretion, and cut it cleane in ſunder, then ſhall you endeuor to heale vp the ſame with ſuch vnguents, plaiſters, and balmes, as ſhall be héereafter mentioned in the Chapters of wounds and vlcers, of what kinde or nature ſoeuer.

CHAP. XI.

Of colde in the head.

The poſe or cold in a Horſe, is the moſt generall diſeaſe that happeneth, and is the eaſieſt perceiued, both by his ſtopping, rafling in the noſe, and coughing, the cure thereof is in this ſort: If it be but newly taken by ſome careleſſe regard, and immediatly perceiued, you ſhall néede no other remedie but to kéepe him warme, and euery morning and euening after his water, to ride him forth, and to trot him vp and downe very faſt till his colde breake, and then gentlie to gallop him a little, which moderate exerciſe with warme kéeping will quicklie recouer him againe: but if the colde hath had long reſidence in him, and ſtill increaſeth, then you ſhall giue him thys drinke thrée dayes together. Take of ſtrong Ale one quart, of the beſt Treakle, vi. penny worth, of long Pepper

and graynes of each as much beaten to powder, of the iuice of Garlick two spoonefuls, boyle all these together, and giue it the horse to drinke so warme as he may suffer it: and then trot him vp and downe by the space of an howre or more, and keepe him warme, giuing him to drinke no colde water.

CHAP. XII.

Of watering eyes.

WAtering eyes commeth most commonly of some stripe or blowe, and the cure is thus. Lay vnto his temples a plaister of Turpentine and Pitch molten together, then wash his eyes with white wine, and after, blow the powder of burnt Allome into the same.

CHAP. XIII.

Of blood-shotten eyes, or any other sore eye, comming of rume or other humor.

FOR any sore eye make this water, take of the water of Eye-bright, of Rosewater, and Malmesey, of each three spoonefull, of Cloues fine or seauen beaten to fine powder, of the iuice of Houselick two spoonefuls, mixe all these together and washe the Horses eyes therewith once a day, and it will recouer him.

CHAP. XIIII.

Of the pinne and Web, and other dimnesse.

FOR to cure the Pin, Web, Pearle, Filme, or other dimnes, vse this meanes following: Take of Sandiuere, the powder of burnt Allom, and the powder of blacke Flint stone, of each like quantitie: and once a day,

day, bloſwe alittle thereof into the Horſes eye, and it will weare away any ſuch imperfect matter, and make the eye cléere.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Hawe.

A Hawe is a groſſe griſtle growing vnder the eye of a horſe, and couering more then one halfe of his ſight: which if it be ſuffered, will in ſhort time perriſh the eye, the cure is thus: Lay your thombe vnder hys eye, in the very hollow, then with your finger pull downe the lyd, and with a ſharpe néedle and a thred take holde of the Hawe, and plucking it out, with a ſharpe knife cut it away the compaſſe of a penny or more: that done, waſh the eye with a little Béere.

CHAP. XVI.

Of lunatick or Moone eyes.

OF theſe lunaticke eyes I haue knowne diuers, they are blinde certaine times of the Moone, they are red, fierie, and full of fylme: they come with ouer-ryding, and extraordinary heate and furie, the cure of them is thus: Lay vpon the temples of his head a playſter of Pitch, Rozen, and Maſticke, molten together very exceéding hote: then with a little round yron made for the purpoſe, burne thrée or foure holes an inche or more vnderneath his eyes, and annoynt thoſe holes euery day with hogges greaſe, then put into his eyes euery day with a feather, a little Honny, and in ſhort time he will recouer his ſight.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Viues.

THE Viues bée certaine kyrnells growing vnder the horses eare, which come of corrupt blood, the cure is diuersly spoake and written of, but this is the best meane which I haue tryed: if you finde the kyrnels to enflame and grieue the horse, take a handfull of Sorrell, and lap it in a Bur dock leafe, and roast it in the hot imbers like a warden, then béeing taken out of the fire, apply it so hote as may bée to the sore parte, suffering it to lye thereinto the space of a day and a night, and then remue it, till such time that it ripen and breake the sore, which it will in short space do. When it is broken and the vild matter taken away, you shall heale vp the sore place with the yolke of an Egge, halfe a spoonefull of Hony, and as much wheatflower as will serue to make it thick, plaister wise, which béeing bound thereunto, will in thrée or foure dayes heale the same.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the bleeding at the nose, or to stanch fluxe of blood in any sort.

I Haue knowne many horses in great danger by bléeding, and I haue tryed diuers remedies for the same, yet haue I not found any more certaine then this: take a spoonefull or two of his blood, and put it in a saucer, and set it vpon a chafingdish of coales, and let it boyle till it be all dryed vp into a powder, then take that powder, & if he bléede at the nose, with a cane or quill blowe the same vp into his nostrels: if his bléeding come of any wound or other accident, then into the wound put the same powder, which is a present remedy. New horse-dung or earth, is a present remedy, applyed to the bléeding place: and so are Sage leaues bruised and put into the wound.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Bladders in a horſes mouth.

SOme horſes will haue bladders like pappes growing in the inſide of their lippes next to their great teeth, which are much painefull: the cure whereof is thus. Take a ſharpe payre of ſheares, and clippe them away cloſe to the gumme, & then waſh the ſore place with running water, Allom and Honey boild together till it be whole.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Lampas.

THE Lampaſſe is a thicke ſpungie fleſh, growing ouer a horſes vpper teeth, hindering the coniunction of his chappes, in ſuch ſort that he can hardly eate: the cure is as followeth. Cut all that naughtie fleſh away with a hot yron, and then rub the ſore well with ſalt, which the moſt ignorant Smith can doo ſufficiently.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Canker in the mouth.

THis diſeaſe procéedeth of diuers cauſes, as of vnnaturall heate of the ſtomacke, of foule féeding, or of the ruſt or venome of ſome bitte or maſſle, vndiſcréetly lokt vnto: the cure is thus. Waſhe the ſore place with ſtrong Vineger, made thicke with the powder of Allom, two or thrée dayes together, euery time vntill it blæde, which will kill the poyſon and vigor of the cruleerated matter: then make this water, take of running water a quarte, of Allom foure ounces, of hony foure or fiue ſpooneful, of Woodbine leaues, of Sage leaues, and of Cullombine leaues, of each halfe a handfull, boyle all theſe together till one half be cleane conſumed, then take it of, and euery day with the water warmed, waſh the ſore vntill it be whole.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the falling of the Creſt.

THe falling of the Creſt is occaſioned moſt commonly through pouertie: yet ſometimes I haue ſéene it chance through the ill proportion of the creſt, which being hie, thick and heauie, and the necke thinne and weake vnderneath, is not able to ſupport or ſuſtaine it vp, how euer it be there is remedie for both: if it proceéde of pouertie, firſt try by good keéping to get it vp againe, but if it will not riſe, or that the originall of the diſeaſe bee in the ill faſhion of the creſt, then let this bee the cure: Firſt with your hand rayſe vp the creſt as you woulde haue it ſtand, or rather more to that ſide from which it declineth, then take vp the ſkinne between your fingers on that ſide from which the creſt ſwarueth, and with a ſharpe knife cut away the breadth of very néere an inch, and the length of foure inches, which doone ſtitch the ſkinne together againe with three or foure ſtitches, and by meanes of ſtrings, weyghtes, or other deuiſes, keépe the creſt perforce leaning on that ſide, applying thereunto a playſter of Deare ſuet and Turpentine, boiled together, till the ſore be healed: and at the ſelfe ſame inſtant that by this manner of inſition you draw together and ſtraiten the ſkin on that ſide, you ſhal in this ſort giue libertie to the other ſide, whereby the creſt may the eaſier attayne to his proper place: take a hote yron made in faſhion of a knife, the edge being a quarter of an inche broade, and therewith, from the vpper part of his creſt vnto the nether parte of the ſame extending towardes his ſhoulder, drawe three lynes in this forme, and the ſame annoynt euery day with freſh Butter, vntill ſuch time as it bee perfectly whole. By this manner of cure, you may make any laue-eard horſe to bee as pricke-eared and comly, as any other Horſe whatſoeuer.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the manginesse in the maine or tayle, and falling of the hayre.

THis manginesse in a horses maine procédeth of diuers cauſes, as of rancknes of blood, infection of other Horſes, pouertie or lowsines, it is deſcerned by the ſcabbednes of the place, & the horſes rubbing himſelfe againſt euery thing, the cure is thus. Take of Saruoyle one pound, of Quickſiluer halfe an ounce, and hauing kild the Quickſiluer either with faſting ſpettle or the iuyce of Sage, mingle them together, till ſuch time as the quickſiluer be not diſcerned: then by a pan of hote coles, or in the heate of the Sunne annoint the Horſe, and in thrice dreſſing he will be whole: yet before he be thus annointed, I woulde haue him let blood in the neck, if the ſigne ſerue well, if after the mangines is cured, his hayre be thinne, or by decay of nature ſtill decreaſeth, then firſt annoynt him with life Honnie, and after for a weéke together waſh the place with ſtrong chamber lye mixt with Aſhe aſhes: and his hayre will increaſe.

CHAP. XXIIII.

Of the Yellows.

THE Yellowes is a generall diſeaſe in horſes, and differeth nothing from the yellow Jaundiſe in men, it is mortall, and many horſes die thereof: the ſignes to know it is thus: Pull downe the lids of the Horſes eyes, and the white of the eye will bee yelowe, the inſide of his lips be yelow, and his gummes, the cure followeth. Firſt let him blood in the pallat of the mouth, that hee may ſucke vp the ſame, then giue him this drinke, take of ſtrong Ale a quart, of the gréene ordure of Géeſe ſtrained, thrée or foure ſpoonefuls, of the iuyce of Selandine as much, of Saffron halfe an ounce, mixe theſe together, and being warme, giue it the horſe to drinke.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the Cordes.

THE Cords is a disease that maketh a horse stumble, and many times fall, and they appeare in a horses fore-legs, this is the cure thereof. Take a sharpe knife, and cut a slit euen at the tip of his nose, iust with the point of the grissell, open the slit being made, and you shall perceyue a white string, take it vp with a Bores tooth or some crooked bodkin and cut in sunder, then stitch vp the slit and annoynt it with butter, and the horse doubtlesse shalbe recured.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Farcion.

THE Farcion is a vilde disease, ingendred of ill blode, Flegmaticke matter and vnkindly feeding, it appeareth in a horse like little knots in the flesh, as big as hassel Nuts, the knots will increase dayly and inflame, impostume, and breake: and when the knottes amount to threescore, they will euery night after breede so many more, till they haue ouerrunne the horses body, and with the poyson, which is mightie and stronge, some bring him to his death. This disease is very infectious and daungerous for sound horses, yet if it be taken in any time, it is easie to bee holpen: the cure thereof is in this manner. Take a sharpe Bodkin, and thrust through ỹ nether part of his nose, that he may bleed: or if you wil, to let him blood in the neck vayn shall not be amisse: then feele the knots, and as many as are soft, launce them and let them runne, then take strong Lye, Lyme, and Allom, and with the same bathe all his sores, and it shall in short space cure him. There is also another manner of curing this disease, and that is thus. Take a sharpe launce knife, and in the top of the horses forehead, iust betweene his eyes, make

a long

a long ſlit euen to the ſkull: then with a blunt inſtrument for the purpoſe, looſe the fleſh from the ſcalpe a prettie compaſſe: then take Carret rootes, cut into little thin round péeces, and put them betweene the ſkin and the ſkull, as many as you can, then cloſe vp the wound & once a day annoint it with freſh butter. This is a moſt ſure and approued way to cure the Farcion, for loke how this wound thus made, ſhall rotte, waſt and grow ſounde, ſo ſhall the Farcion breake, drie vp, and bee healed, becauſe all the poyſon that feedeth the diſeaſe, ſhall bee altogether drawne into the forheade, where it ſhall die and waſte away. The onely fault of this cure is, it will be ſomewhat long, and it is a foule eye-ſore vntil it be whole. Some vſe to burne this forance, but that is naught and dangerous, as who ſo prooues it ſhall find.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the Mallander.

A Mallander is a péeuiſh forance, and commeth of ill kéeping, it is on the fore-legs, iuſt on the inſide, at the bending of the knée, it will make a horſe goe ſtarke, and ſtumble much, the cure is in this ſort. Caſt the horſe, and with ſome inſtrument plucke off the dry ſcab that will ſticke thereon, and rub it till it bléede, then take blacke ſope, and lyme mingled together like a playſter, and binde it thereto for thrée dayes, in which ſpace you ſhall ſée a white Aſker on the ſore, then take that off, & after annoint it with Oyle of Roſes or freſh butter, vntill it be thorowly cured.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the Sellander.

THE Sellander and Mallander ſpring both of one cauſe, but that the Sellander is on the hinder legge, in

the very bending of the ham, and will make a horse at his first comming out of the stable to pull his legges vp to his body: the cure is the same that is for the Wallander.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of the Serew.

A Serew is a fowle sorance, it is like a splent, but it is a little longer, and is most commonly on the outside of the forelegge, as the Splent is on the inside, the cure is thus. Take two spoonefuls of strong Wine vineger, and one spoonefull of good sallet oyle, mingle them together, and euery morning bestow one howre in rubbing the sorance with it altogether downewarde till it bee gone, which will not be long in going.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the Splent.

A Splent is a sorance of the least moment, vnlesse it be on the knée, or els a thorow splent, both which can not be cured: a Splent is a spungie harde grissell or bone, growing fast on the inside of the shin bone of a horse, where a little making starke the sinewes compell a horse somewhat to stumble: the cures are diuers, and thus they bee. If the splent be young, tender, and but newe in breeding, then cast the horse and take a spoonefull of the Oyle called Petrolium, and with that oyle rub the Splent till you make it soft, then take a fleame, such as you let a horse blood withall, and strike the splent in two or three places, then with your two thumbs thrust it hard, and you shall see crusht matter & blood come out, which is is ỹ very splent, then sette him vp and let him rest, or runne at grasse for a weeke or more: others for a young splent doe thus, take a hassell sticke and cut it square, and therewithall beate the Splent till it bee soft, then take a blewe cloth and lay vp-

on

pon the ſplent, and take a Taylers preſſing yron made hotte and rubbe it vp and downe vpon the cloth ouer the Splent and it ſhall take it cleane away. But if the ſplent be old and great and growne to the perfection of hardnes, then you muſt caſt the Horſe and with a ſharpe knife ſlit downe the ſplent, then take Cantharides, and Euforbium, of each like quantity, and boyle them in Oyle debay, and with that fill vp the ſlit, and renew it for three dayes together, then take it away, and annoint the ſore place with Oyle debay, oyle of Roſes or Tarre, vntill it be whole.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the Ring bone.

THe Ring-bone is an ill diſeaſe, and appeareth before on the foote aboue the hoofe, aſwell before as behind, and will be ſwolne three inches broad, and a quarter of an inch or more of height, and the hayre will ſtare and were thin, and will make a horſe hault much, the cure is. Caſt the horſe, and with an yron made flatte and thinne, burne away that griſſell which annoyes him, then take Ware, Turpentine, Rozen, and Tarre, and Hogs greaſe, of each like quantity, mingle them together playſter-wiſe, and with it cure the ſore: this playſter wil alſo cure any other wounde or vlcer whatſoeuer.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of Windgalles.

WIndgalles are eaſie to cure, they bee little ſwellings, like blebs or bladders, on eyther ſide the ioynt next vnto the fewter-locks, as well before as behinde, and they come through the occaſion of great trauels, in harde, graueliy, or ſandy wayes.

The

the cure is. Take pitch, Rozen, and Mastick, of each like quantitie, melt them together, and with a sticke lay it round about the horses legges, and whilst it is hote lay flockes thereon: the nature of this playster, is neuer to come away whilst there is any windgall on the Horses legges, but when they are dryed vp, then it will fall away of it selfe.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of Frettishing.

FRettishing is a sorance that commeth of riding a horse, till hee sweat, and then to set him vp without litter, where he taketh suddaine colde in his feete, and chiefely before it appeares vnder the heele in the harte of the foote, for it will growe dunne, and were white and crumbly like a Pomys, and also in time it will showe, by the wrinckles on his hoofe, and the hoofe will grow thicke and brickle, he shal not bee able to treade on stones or harde ground, nor well to trauell, but stumble and fall: the cure is thus: Take and pare his feete so thin as may be, then roste two or three Egges in the hote embers very harde, and being extreame hote taken out of the fire, crush them in his foote, and then clap a peece of Leather thereon, and splint it that the Egges may not fall out, and so let him runne and he will be sound.

CHAP. XXXIIII.

Of Foundring,

OF all other sorances, Foundring is sooneste gotte, and hardliest cured: yet if it may bee perceyued in twenty and foure howres, and taken in hand, by this meanes hereafter prescribed, it shall bee cured in other twentie and foure howres: notwithstanding, the same receite, hath cured a horse that hath beene foundred a yeare and more, but then it was longer in bringing it to passe.

paſſe. Foundering commeth when a Horſe is heated, being in his greaſe and very fat, and taketh thereon a ſuddaine cold which ſtriketh downe into his legges, taking away the vſe and feeling thereof. The ſigne to know it is, the Horſe cannot goe, but will ſtande cripling with all his foure legges together: if you offer to turne him, he will couch his buttocks to the grounde, and ſome Horſes haue I ſeene ſit on their buttocks to feede. The cure is thus: Let him blood of his two breſt vaines, of his two ſhackle vaines, and of his two vaines aboue the crownets of his hinder houes: if theſe vaines will bleede, take from them three pyntes at leaſt, if they will not bleede, then open his necke vaine and take ſo much from thence. Saue the blood, and let one ſtand by and ſtirre it as hee bleedes, leaſt it growe into lumps, when he hath done bleeding, take as much Wheat-flower as will thicken the blode, the whites of Egges, and three or foure yolkes, then take a good quantitie of Bolearminacke, and a pynte of ſtrong Vineger, incorporate all theſe well together, and withall, charge his backe, neck, head and eares: then take two long ragges of cloth and dyp in the ſame charge, and withall, garter him ſo ſtraite as may be aboue both the knees of his fore-legges, then let his Keeper take him out to ſome ſtonie cauſie, or high way paued with ſtone, and there one following him with a cudgell, let him trot vp and downe it for the ſpace of an houre or two, or more: that done, ſet him vp and giue him ſome meate, and for his drinke let him haue a warme Maſh. Some three or foure howres after this, take off his garters, and ſet him in ſome Pond of water vp to the myd-ſide, and ſo let him ſtand for two howres, then take him out and ſet him vp, the next day pull off his ſhoes, and pare his feete very thin, and let him blood both of his heeles and toes, then ſet on his ſhoes againe and ſtop them with Hoggs-greaſe & Brayne boyling hote, and ſplint them vp, and ſo turne him out to runne, and he ſhall be ſound.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of the Colte euill.

THE Colte euill is a diſeaſe that commeth to ſtonde Horſes, through rankneſſe of nature and want of vent, it appeareth in his Cod and ſheathe, which will ſwell exceedingly, the cure is nothing, for if you will but euery day, twice or thrice driue him vp to the midſide in ſome Pond or running Riuer, the ſwelling will fall and the Horſe will do well. If the Horſe be of yeeres, and troubled with this griefe, if to him you put a Mare it is not amiſſe, ſtanding ſtill in a Stable without exerciſe, is a great occaſion of this diſeaſe.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of the Botts.

THE Botts are a kinde of wormes that lye in a horſes ſtomacke, and they be an inch long, white coloured, and red headed, and as bigge as a fingers ende, and they be quicke, and ſticke faſt in the ſtomack, it appeares by the ſtamping of a Horſe: and by his ſuddaine falling downe and tumbling, and beating of himſelfe. The cure is: Take a young Chicken and kill it, and take the guts out, and make the Horſe ſwallow them, and he will preſently be well. The excrements of a child are alſo very good, and cure in a moment.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of Wormes in generall.

BEſides the Botts, there are other Wormes, which lye in the great panche or belly of a horſe, and they be ſhining of colour lyke a Snake, ſixe inches in length, great in the midſt and ſharpe at both ends, & as much

as

as a ſpyndle: they cauſe great paine in a horſes belly, as you ſhall perceiue by his continuall ſtriking of himſelfe on the belly with his foote, the cure is thus: Giue him two or thræe mornings together new Milke and Garlicke boyled together, or chopt hayre in his prouender, eyther of both will ſerue: it killeth the wormes, and maketh them to voyde.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of the Hyde-bound.

HYde-bounde is an ill diſeaſe, and commeth of two cauſes, eyther of too great labour and ryding faſt with a continuall ſweat, and then ſuddainly taking cold, which cauſeth the ſkinne to growe faſt to his ſides, or els of miſlike and pouerty through vnwholſomnes of his paſture, the ſigne to know it is eaſie, for his ſkin will be ſo faſt clung to his body, that you cannot with your hand pull it from the bone, whereby, till it be loſed, it is impoſſible for him to feede: the cure is, let him blood: and if it be at the time of the yeare, giue him once a day the blades of young Corne in a pretty bottle, and for his prouender giue him ſodden Barly: but if you cannot get young Corne, then will ſodden Barly of it ſelfe, hauing ſtore, loſe his ſkinne, and ſet him ſound.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Of the Nauill-gall.

NAuell-gall is a ſorance cauſed with a bad ſaddle, or with the buckle of ſome croper, or ſuch other, in the midſt of the backe, iuſt oppoſite to the nauell, whereby it taketh the name: the hurt is dangerous, and of ſome thought incurable, but it is not ſo, for thus it may be cured: If it haue bæne long hurt, and is full of dead fleſh, as ſone it will be, which you may know by the blacknes and ſpungines thereof, take a ſharpe knife, and cut it

cleane away euen vnto the sound flesh, then apply this plaister: Take the yolke of an Egge newe laid, as much Hony and Wheat-flower as will make it thicke and stiffe, and warming it, lay it to the wounde: and if the wound in the curing heale too fast, or breede ill flesh, which you shall know by the rednes and spunginesse thereof, you shall then scrape thereon some Vardigrease, which will eate it away, and so by little and little cure the sore.

CHAP. XL.

For any galld backe in generall.

OF galld backs there are diuers kindes, yet all come most commonly of the crushing of some ill saddle, Pannell, or male pyllion, the cure is this: if your saddle haue but wrung your horse backe, and not broken any hayre, so that it onely riseth vp in an hard swelling, then you shall néede to doo no more but lay vppon it some wet hay, or some rotten strawe out of a dunghill, and so set on the saddle againe for all night, to kéepe his backe warme, and it will be downe the next morning: but if it be not swolne, but onely the skin frid'gd away, and is rawe, then you shall lay onely to it the powder of Hony and lyme, the manner of making whereof, shal be expressed in a Chapter hereafter: this powder will dry vp and skin any wound, vlcer or impostume, so it be well incarnated before: and it is necessary that no Horsemaister be without it at any time, but if your horses backe be sore hurt, so that it is both swold and is impostumated, then must you take a sharp knife, and launce it in the nethermost part of the vlcer, so that the matter haue issue downeward, for if you launce it aloft, then the matter that lyes low in the hollownes cannot get out, but rests still, and fistulateth: when you haue launced the sore, if you finde the concauitie déepe, then you shall make a tent of flare or cloth, and dyp it in this salue following: Take of Deare-suit, of Wax, of Tarre, and of Turpentine, of each three ounces, and one ounce of Rozen, boyle and

mingle

mingle all theſe well together, and withall, tent the wound, then lay vpon the head of the tent a broade plaiſter of the yolke of an Egge, Hony, and wheate-flower, if you ſée any dead fleſh grow in it, then Vardigreaſe, or red leade will take it away, and thus dreſſe it morning and euening, till it be whole: the ſote of a Chimney and ſwéete Creame is a preſent remedy for any ſmall hurt on a horſes backe.

CHAP. XLI.

Of the Spauen, both bone and blood.

DOubtleſſe a Spauen is an euill ſorance, and cauſeth a horſe to halte principally in the beginning of the griefe, it appeareth on the hinder legs within, and againſt the ioynt, and it wil be a little ſwolne, & ſome horſes haue a thorowe Spauen, which appeareth within and without. Of Spauens there are two kindes, the one hard, the other ſoft: that is, a bone Spauen, and a blode Spauen, for the bone Spauen, I hold it hard to cure, and therfore the leſſe neceſſarie to be dealt withall, except great occaſion vrge, and thus it may be holpen. Caſt the horſe, and with a hot yron ſlit the fleſh that couereth the Spauen, in this ſort, |_|_ and then lay vpon the Spauen, Cantharides, and | | Euforbium boyled together in oyle Debay, and annoynt his legges round about, either with oyle of Roſes, & with Vnguentum album camphiratum. Dreſſe him thus for thrée dayes together then take it away, and for thrée dayes more lay to it only vpon flax vnſleackt Lyme, then after dreſſe it with Tarre till it be whole. The Cantharides and Euforbium, will eate and kill the ſpungie bone, the Lyme will bring it cleane away, & the Tarre will ſuck out the poyſon, and heale all vp ſound: but thys cure is dangerous, for if the inciſion bée done by an vnſkilfull man, and he either by ignorance or by the ſwaruing of his hande, burne in twaine the great vaine which runnes croſſe the Spauen, then the horſe is ſpoyled.

Now for the blood spauen, that is easily helpt, for I haue known diuers which haue beene but newly beginning, helpt onely by taking vp the Spauen vaine, and letting it bleede well beneath, and then to stop the wound with Sage & salt: but if it be a great blood Spauen, then with a sharp knife cut it as you burnt the bone Spauen, and take the Spauen away, then heale it vp with Hogs grease and Turpentine onely.

CHAP. XLII.

Of the Curbe.

A Curb is a sorance that maketh a horse to halt much, and it appeares vpon his hinder legs, straight behind vpon the cambrel place, and a little beneath the Spauen, and will bee swolne as bigge as halfe a Walnut, the cure is as followeth. Take a smal corde, and bind his legge hard both aboue and beneath it, then beat it, and rubbe it with a heauy sticke till it grow soft, then with a fleame strike it in three or foure places, & with your thombs crush out the brused filthy matter, then loose the corde, and annoint it with Butter till it be whole.

CHAP. XLIII.

Of the String halt.

The String halt is a disease that maketh a horse twitch vp his leg suddenly, and so halt much, it commeth sometimes naturally, and sometimes casually, by means of some great cold, whereby the sinews are straitned: the best cure hereof, is to dig a pitte in some dunghill, as deep as the horse is hie, and set the horse in it, and couer him ouer with warme dunge, and so let him stande the space of two howres, then take him out and make him cleane, and then bath him all ouer with Trayne oyle made warme, and it will helpe him.

CHAP.

CHAP. XLIIII.

Of the Myllettes.

THe Myllets is a griefe that appeareth in the Fetlocks behinde, and cauſeth the hayre to ſhedde three or foure inches of length, and a quarter of an inch in breadth, like as it were bare and ill to cure, but thus is the cure: Firſt waſh it well with ſtrong Lye, and rubbe it till it bleed, then binde vnto it honey, vnſlackt lime, and Deares ſuet, boylde and mingled together, this do for the ſpace of a weeke, and it ſhall be whole.

CHAP. XLV.

Of the Paynes.

PAynes is a ſorance that commeth of hote ill humors, and of ill keeping, it appeareth in the Fetlocks, and will ſwell in Winter time, and will ſende foorth a ſharpe water, the hayre wil ſtare, and the cure is thus: Waſhe them euery day twice or thrice with Gunpowder and Vineger, and they will be whole in one weeke at the moſt.

CHAP. XLVI.

Of the Scratches.

SCratches will cauſe a horſe to halt ſore, and they come onely by naughtie keeping, and they appeare in the paſternes vnder the fetlocks, as if the ſkinne were cutte ouerthwart, that a man may lay in a Wheate ſtrawe, the cure is thus: Bind vnto them the hayre being cut cleane away, black ſope and Lyme knode together, for three daies, then lay that by, and annoint the place with Butter, and heale the ſore with Bores greaſe and Tarre mixt well together.

CHAP.

CHAP. XLVII.

Of an Attaynt.

AN Attaynt is a griefe that commeth by an ouer-reach, as clapping one leg vpon another, or by some other horses treading vppon his héeles, the cure is: take a sharpe knife and cut out the ouer-reach, that is, if it be neuer so déepe like a hole cut it plaine and smoth how broade soeuer you make it, then wash it with Béere and Salt: and lay to it Hogges grease, Ware, Turpentine, and Rozen, of each like quantitie boyled and mingled together: and thys will in few dayes heale him be it neuer so sore.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Of grauelling.

GRauelling is a hurt will make a Horse to halt, and commeth of Grauell and little Stones, that goeth in betwéene the shoe and the hart of the foote, the cure is: take off the shoe, and let him be well pared, then set on the shoe againe, and stop it with Pitch, Rozen, and Tallow, and this shall helpe.

CHAP. XLIX.

Of accloyd or prickt.

ACcloyd is a hurt that commeth of ill shoing, when a Smith driueth a nayle into the quicke, which will make him to halte, and the cure is, to take off the shoe, and to cut the hoofe away, to lay the sore bare: then lay to it Ware, Turpentine, and Deare-suet, which will heale it.

CHAP.

CHAP. L.

Of the Scabbe.

THe Scabbe is a foule scurfe in diuers partes of a horses body, and commeth of pouerty or ill keeping, or many times by going amongst Woodes where they are infected with water boughes: it is most incident to olde horses, which will die thereon, and chiefly in the Spring time when new blood appeares: for the cure looke in the 23. Chapter before.

CHAP. LI.

Of Lowsinesse.

THere be horses that will be Lowsie, and it commeth of pouertie, colde and ill keeping, and it is oftnest amongst young horses: and most men take little heede vnto it, and yet they will die thereon, the cure is, to wash them three mornings together in Staue-aker and warme water.

CHAP. LII.

Of Warts.

IN a horse there is a default that is neyther sorance, hurt, nor disease, and that is, if a horse want Wartes behinde beneath the Spauen place, for then hee is no Chapmans ware if he be wilde, but if he be tame and haue béene ridden vpon, then *Caueat emptor*, let the buyer beware, for he hath both his eyes to sée, and his handes to handle. It is a saying that such a horse shall die suddenly, when hee hath liued so many yeares as the Moone was dayes old at such time as he was foaled.

CHAP. XLVII.

Of an Attaynt.

AN Attaynt is a griefe that commeth by an ouer-reach, as clapping one leg vpon another, or by some other horses treading vppon his héeles, the cure is: take a sharpe knife and cut out the ouer-reach, that is, if it be neuer so déepe like a hole cut it plaine and smoth how broade soeuer you make it, then wash it with Béere and Salt: and lay to it Hogges grease, Ware, Turpentine, and Rozen, of each like quantitie boyled and mingled together: and thys will in few dayes heale him be it neuer so sore.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Of grauelling.

GRauelling is a hurt will make a Horse to halt, and commeth of Grauell and little Stones, that goeth in betwéene the shoe and the hart of the foote, the cure is: take off the shoe, and let him be well pared, then set on the shoe againe, and stop it with Pitch, Rozen, and Tallow, and this shall helpe.

CHAP. XLIX.

Of accloyd or prickt.

ACcloyd is a hurt that commeth of ill shoeing, when a Smith driueth a nayle into the quicke, which will make him to halte, and the cure is, to take off the shoe, and to cut the hoofe away, to lay the sore bare: then lay to it Ware, Turpentine, and Deare-suet, which will heale it.

CHAP. L.

Of the Scabbe.

THe Scabbe is a foule ſcurfe in diuers partes of a horſes body, and commeth of pouerty or ill keeping, or many times by going amongſt Woodes where they are infected with water boughes: it is moſt incident to olde horſes, which will die thereon, and chiefly in the Spring time when new blood appeares. for the cure looke in the 23. Chapter before.

CHAP. LI.

Of Lowſineſſe.

THere be horſes that will be Lowſie, and it commeth of pouertie, colde and ill keeping, and it is oftneſt amongſt young horſes: and moſt men take little heede vnto it, and yet they will die thereon, the cure is, to waſh them three mornings together in Staue-aker and warme water.

CHAP. LII.

Of Warts.

IN a horſe there is a default that is neyther ſorance, hurt, nor diſeaſe, and that is, if a horſe want Wartes behinde beneath the Spauen place, for then hee is no Chapmans ware if he be wilde, but if he be tame and haue beene ridden vpon, then *Caueat emptor*, let the buyer beware, for he hath both his eyes to ſee, and his handes to handle. It is a ſaying that ſuch a horſe ſhall die ſuddenly, when hee hath liued ſo many yeares as the Moone was dayes old at ſuch time as he was foaled.

CHAP. LIII.

Of Enterfayring.

Enterfayring is a greéfe that commeth some times by ill shoing, and sometimes naturally, when a horse trots so narrow that hee helwes one legge vpon another, it appeareth both before and behinde, betweéne the féete against the fetlockes, and there is no remedy but shoing him, with shoes made thinne and flatte on the outside, and narrow and thicke within.

CHAP. LIIII.

How to make the powder of honey and Lyme.

First take halfe a pint of Hony, and as much fine drest Lyme to knead it with, as will make it as stiffe as any paste, then beate it flatte like a cake, and lay it on a Tylestone, then set it on a hotte fire, and there let it bake till it bee so harde that you may beate it to powder: then take it off, and when it is cold beat it to dust in a Morter, and put it in a bladder, this will dry vp and skinne any hurt whatsoeuer.

CHAP. LV.

Of the Anticor.

An Anticor commeth of superfluitie of euill blood, or spirit in the arteries, and also of inflammation in the liuer, which is ingendred by meanes of too choyse kéeping, and ouermuch rest, which choaketh the vitall power, and occasion vnnaturall swellinges in the breast, which if they ascend vpwarde and come into the necke, they are instant death: the cure thereof is in this sort. Let him bleede so as he may bléede aboundantly, then with a sharpe

knife

knife in diuers places cut the ſwelling, which done, ſette a Cupping glaſſe thereon, and Cuppe it till the glaſſe filled with foule water fall away of it ſelfe: then giue the horſe to drinke three mornings together a pinte of Malmeſey well ſtirred with Synnamon, Lycoras, and a little Beza ſtone, and during his ſicknes, let his drinke be warmed, mingled with eyther brame or Mault.

CHAP. LVI.

Of tyred horſes.

IF your horſe with too extreame trauell ſhall bee tyred, and brought to ſuch weakenes as hee is not able to goe, then it ſhall not be amiſſe thus to recouer him, firſt let him be well rubde and kept warme, then ſpyrt into his noſtrelles ſtrong Wyne Vineger, and giue him to drinke a pynt of ſtrong Sack: or if you can get it, fiue or ſixe ſpoonefuls of Docter Stephens water, which after hee hath taken, it will ſo reuiue him, as within an houre or two after you may boldly aduenture to trauell him a freſh.

CHAP. LII.

Of the euill habite of the ſtomacke.

IF your horſe eyther by inwarde ſickneſſe, or by preſent ſurfette, growe to a loath of his meate, or by weakenes of his ſtomacke caſt vp his meate and drinke, this ſhall bee the cure for the ſame: firſt, in all the drinkes hee drinkes, let him haue the powder of hote ſpices, as namely Ginger, Annyſeedes, Lycoris, Sinamon, and Pepper, then blow vp into his noſtrelles the powder of Tobacco to occaſion him reſt, inſtantly after he hath eaten any meat, for an houre togther after, let one ſtand by him, and hold at his noſe a pece of ſower Leuen ſteept in vineger: then annoint all his breaſt ouer with the oyle of Ginneper and Pepper mixt together.

CHAP. LVIII.

Of the Frush.

THe Frush is the tenderest parte of the sole of the foote, which by humors distilling many times downe from the legs occasion inflammations in that parte, which may very easily be percepued by the impostumation of the same: the cure is, first hauing taken off the shooe, pare away all the corrupted and naughty matter, vntil the sore looke raw, then naile on a hollow shooe made for the purpose, and take of foote a handfull, of the iuyce of Houselicke and of Creame, with the white of an Egge or two, as much as will thicken the same: with this stop vp the sore & splint it, so as it may not fall out, renewing it vntil it bee whole: but during the cure haue regarde that the sore foote touch not any wet, for that is most hurtfull.

CHAP. LIX.

Old vlcers or Wounds.

TO cure an old Vlcer, as Fistula, Gall or Botch, or any new receyued wounde, these are the best and most approued in mine experience: take ny halfe a pynte, of Deare-suet, two ounces, of Mar-digrease beaten to powder, as much, boyle all these exceedingly well vpon the fier, then with the same duke, warme, taint or playster any venemous sore, and it will recure it. If you take of Ware, Turpentine, Dyle of Roses, or hogs grease of each like quantitie, and halfe so much Tar as any one of the other simples, melt all these together, and beeing well incorporated together, eyther taint or playster-a... wounde and it will heale it. Also, if you take the greene leaues of Tobacco bruised, and put them into any greene wound, they will heale it: the ashes of Tobacco burnt if they bee strewed vpon any sore that is neere skinning, it will

skinne

skinne it perfectly, and also it will incarnate well, if the vlcer bee not too deepe and dangerous. There be many other salues, plaisters, and vnguentes, which I could set downe, but sithens I haue experienced these for most effectuall, I omit the other as superfluous.

CHAP. LX

Of the Quitter-bone.

Quitter-bone is a rounde harde swelling vppon the cronnet of the hoofe, betwixt the hoofe and the quarter, for the most part, groweth on the inside of the foote, the original effect thereof is the fretting of grauell vnder the shooe, which bruseth the heele, or els by of some stubbe. or the pricking of some nayle. [illegible] the griss[illegible]

CHAP. LXI.

Of broken bones.

I Haue not for mine owne part had any great experience in the broken bones of a horse, because it chaunceth seldome, and when it doth chaunce, what through the horses brutish vnrulines, and the immoderate manner of the act, it is almost held incurable, yet for the little experience I haue, I haue not found for this purpose any thing [illegible] calme or absolute good, as the oyle of Mandragge, which [illegible] ply. d conglutinateth and bindeth together any thing, especially bones being eyther shiuered, or broken. [illegible] and take of [illegible] Creame, [illegible] ken [illegible] with the wh[illegible] the same: with this [illegible] nay not fall out, renewing it [illegible] it bee [illegible] the cure haue regarde that the sore foote touch not any wet, for that is most hurtfull.

CHAP. LIX.

Old vlcers or Wounds.

TO cure an old Vlcer, as Fistula, Gall or Botch, or any new receyued wounde, these are the best and most approued in mine experience: take [illegible] ny halfe a pynte, of Deare-suet, two ounces, of Vardigrease beaten to powder, as much, boyle all these exceedingly well vpon the fier, then with the same luke warme, taint or playster any venemous sore, and it will recure it. If you take of Waxe, Turpentine, Oyle of Roses, or hogs grease of each like quantitie, and halfe so much Tar as any one of the other simples, melt all these together, and beeing well incorporated together, eyther taint or plaister any wounde and it will heale it. Also, if you take the grene leaues of Tobacco brused, and put them into any grene wound, they will heale it: the ashes of Tobacco burnt if they bee strewed vpon any sore that is neere skinning, it will skinne